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THE
ANIMAL KINGDOM,
 ARRANGED ACCORDING TO ITS ORGANIZATION,
Serving as a
Foundation for the
NATURAL HISTORY OF ANIMALS,
and an
Introduction to comparative Anatomy
 BY
BARON CUVIER,

Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Counsellor of State, &c. Member of the Royal Council of Public Instruction, One of the forty of the French Academy, Imperial Secretary to the Academy of Sciences, Member of the Academies, Royal Societies of London, Berlin, Petersburg, Stockholm, Turin, Copenhagen, Göttingen, Bonn, Modena, the Netherlands, Valencia & of the Linnæan Society of London, &c. &c.

WITH FIGURES DESIGNED AFTER NATURE
the
Crustacea, Arachnides & Insecta,
by
M. Latreille,

Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Member of the Institute, Royal Academy of Sciences & of the greater portion of other learned Societies in Europe, America &c.

Translated from the latest French Edition.

with
ADDITIONAL NOTES,
and

Illustrated by nearly 500. Additional. Plates.

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* This species figured by Daudin, closely approximates to the young of the *Testudo Imbricata*.

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* A new species of *Sciænoides* with two dorsals, which possesses some of the characters of the *Corvina*, with the addition of numerous large teeth in both jaws.

† Another new species of *Sciænoides* with two dorsals, slightly different from the preceding, and not possessing those large teeth, which is their chief characteristic.

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* After all the groups that have been described, and which compose the regular series of Sciænoides with two dorsals, there still remains some fish of this family which escape all the characters assigned to any of them, and which, should each become the type of a peculiar group to which we ought to give a generic name, we will call them if you please anomalous Sciænas; but remembering that nature acknowledges nothing anomalous in what exists, and that there is no anomaly, but relatively to the incomplete abstractions of our mind. Cuvier has given the name of *Larimus* to these fish. They are Sciænoides with two dorsals, teeth as the pile on velvet; the front of the cranium does not project forward, and the snout is very short; their preoperculum is slightly indented.

The *L. breviceps*, Cuv. resembles the *Corvina* in almost everything; but far from having the snout swelled and prominent, it has it flat and extremely short as in the *Barber*, (*Serranus anthias*); so that its eye, which is large, is in the anterior half of the length of the head; nevertheless, the jaws are cavernous, and there are no teeth in the palate. The length of the head measures nearly the fourth of the whole length, and the height of the body slightly exceeds the length of the head. The opening of the mouth descends backward; the openings of the nostril are all near the anterior edge of the eye. There is no pore to the lower jaw. The teeth are soft, on a very narrow band. The under orbital is not more distinguished than in the other Sciænas, and gives the same shelter to a part of the maxillary; all the head except the lips, and the maxillary is scaly. There are scales even on the lower jaw, but not on the membrane of the gills, which are well cut, and have seven rays; of which the upper are flat, and the under very small. The preoperculum has the border wide and almost without any apparent indentations. The bone of the operculum terminates in two points, but concealed, obtuse, and so frail as scarcely to be felt. The first dorsal is triangular and is not half the height of the body; it has ten spiny rays disposed as usual. The second has one spiny and twenty-eight soft rays. The scales ascend between the rays, even to the half of its height. The pectorals are long and pointed; the ventrals wide, and almost equal to the pectorals in length. The anal less in length than in height, has only seven soft rays, but its second spine is strong as in the corvines. This fin is placed under the middle of the second dorsal, and much behind the anus, which is exactly between the anal and the ventrals, under the commencement of the second dorsal. The caudal is rhomboidal; it has a line of scales on its middle. The scales on the body are very large: there are about forty-five on a longitudinal line, and fifteen on a vertical. There are some between the bases of the dorsal and the anal. The lateral line is parallel to the back, and one third above, as in the greater part of the Sciænas. The

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whole of this fish is silvered; its back, tinted with grey brown, has brownish oblique lines, which descend in advancing towards the tail; on the flank these lines become longitudinal; a little lower down they fade away; and there are none on the lower part. The membrane of the first dorsal is blackish, with a white triangular spot at its base in each interval of the rays. The individual from which our drawing was taken, is seven to eight inches in length. It was M. Delalande who brought the first *Larimes* to Europe from Brazil, but there have been recently several received from St. Domingo through M. Ricord. It is called in that island *silver-fish*, on account of its colour, which in its fresh state is as *brilliant* (according to our traveller) as that of the purest mercury. M. Ricord adds that this fish is a foot long, that its flesh is bad, and only eaten by the poor.

* The name of *Lepipterus* designates *Sciænoides* with two dorsals, teeth as the pile on velvet, prolonged snout, the front of the cranium rather concave, and the vertical fin of which, are very scaly. We know only one—the *Lepipterus Francisci*. This fish seems also to resemble the *Corvina*, by its soft teeth and its large anal spine: but it is a *Corvina* with the front of the cranium lengthened, and even a little concave; besides, the scales which cover its second dorsal, and its caudal, approximates it to the *Eques* and to the *Polynemes*. Its general appearance is similar to the *Otolithus toroe*, Cuv.; but, with a little attention, it is easily distinguished from it. It is a fish altogether of an elongated form, head long, front of the cranium rather concave. Its height is only the sixth of its length, and its head is almost the fourth; but its head is a third less in height than in length. The under orbital, covered by scales, which do not permit us to distinguish it from the cheek, forms a border, under which the upper jaw retires, as in the *Ombrinae*; the mouth is very small, and it has very fine soft teeth, like the pile on velvet, in the two jaws only. All the opercular pieces are scaly, like the cranium and the snout. The preoperculum has some indentations slightly marked towards its angle, which is rounded. The bone of the operculum ends by a single flat point. The pectoral is moderate and pointed; the ventral proceeds a little further back than it, and passes it. The first dorsal rises in the middle of the pectoral; it has ten spiny rays, very weak and little elevated, the first of which is very short; the second dorsal has a spiny ray and thirty-three soft ones; it is nearly of equal height everywhere. The caudal is rounded. They are both completely scaly, so that even in the caudal it is difficult to count the rays. The anal only occupies a small space in length, under the middle of the second dorsal. It is twice as high as it is long. Its first spine is very short; the second, compressed and arched like a sabre, is wider and stronger than in any other *Sciæna*; there are afterwards seven soft rays and some scales between them. The scales of the body are smooth, fine, and slightly striated on the edges. There is one stout spine, rather free, but not scaly, formed by the coracoidien, in the middle of the pectoral. The lateral line is nearly parallel to the back, and marked by simple but continuous tubercles.

This fish is nineteen or twenty inches long, is entirely of silver colour, with very numerous oblique, grey, or bluish lines throughout its entire length. There is a continuation of brown lines in the intervals of the rays of the first dorsal, and brown dots on those of the second. The other fins have only spots. This is one of the numerous acquisitions to natural history, procured by M. Augustine St. Hilaire. He took it in the river of St. Francis, in Brazil.

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* *Labre fourche* et *Caranxomere Sacrestin* of Lacep. A fish of the family *Menides* but not classed by Cuvier; its place should be after the *Gerries*.

† A new species brought by MM. Quoy and Gaimard from the Isle of France. It is a neighbouring species to the *Cheilodactylus zonatus*.

‡ A new species discovered in Macquarie River, New Holland. It approaches closely to the *Latilus doliatus* and the *Coryphène chinoise*, Lacep.

§ It is a new species found by MM. Quoy and Gaimard during their second voyage, and closely approximates to the *Grystes Macquariensis*.

|| This is one of the most remarkable among all the little *Apistes*. It was sent from Java by Messrs Kuhl and Van Hasselt. The three first thorny rays of its dorsal, placed on the neck, are so distant from the others, and the membrane that unites them to the rest of the fin is so low, that they form, it may be said, a distinct fin, so that at the first glance we are inclined to take the fish for a *Trachinus*; but we are quickly undeceived when we remark that the rays following are also thorny, on almost the whole length of the dorsal; in short its figure is nearly that of the *Scorpena scrofa*. The head resembles that of a *Scorpena*; the profile scarcely descending at all. The eyes of middling size, are separated by an interval of double their diameter; the lower jaw ascends obliquely to meet the other: there are soft teeth in the jaws, before the vomer, and in the palate; the orbit and the cranium have only slight bones without points. The under anterior orbital has two sharp points, of which the upper, rather longer than the other, does not go beyond the under part of the middle of the orbit. The great sub-orbital is only marked by some projecting wrinkles. The preoperculum is rounded, has a very short spine, followed by three small flat teeth; the operculum has two bones and two little points: there are only six rays to the gills, the membrane of which is much sloped. The first dorsal spine ascends above the edge of the preoperculum, and the two following proceed almost from the same points; the fourth is on the anterior third of the pectoral; the fifth and last on the anterior third of the anal: all are straight, very strong, and nearly uniform. The end of the dorsal is only composed of four branchial rays, of which the fourth is attached above the tail the whole of its length, without, however, quite extending to the caudal. The anal has three spines, and also four branchial rays, of which the last attaches itself like that of the dorsal,

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but remains rather further from the caudal: the latter is rounded and composed of twelve entire rays, with some shorter ones above and below. The pectoral, very sharp, of less than a quarter of the total length, has twelve rays, all branched. The ventral composed as usual, and half attached, is one fourth shorter.

The body of this little fish when it begins to dry, shows some very small scales, as if absorbed in the skin; its epidermis forms very fine vertical wrinkles. The lateral line is straight, and on the upper fifth, is marked by oblique tubercles. The general colour appears to be a red brown, dotted with white on the sides of the head and under the jaw, which changes to a silvery white under the throat and breast. The dorsal is crossed almost vertically by four or five irregular blackish bands, among which are small grey lines. The anal has two or three of these bands and the same lines between them. There is one at the base of the caudal; on the rest of which are lines of brown dots, slightly marked on a white ground. The pectoral is also crossed by lines of dots or little brown spots; the ventral is whitish, and at the end black; sometimes it has also a blackish spot crosswise. The individual from which our figure is taken, measured two inches and a half long.

* A new species found by M.M. Lesson and Garnot, near one of the Society Islands.

† A new species from the neighbourhood of Surinam, which differs in a few sim-

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ple particulars from the Corvina. It forms the type of a new subdivision in the Ichthyology of our author.

* This is a new species of Dory, brought from the Cape by M. Delalande, and is strikingly separated from the others, by the extreme elevation of the crest of the cranium. A very excellently preserved specimen of this fish, may be seen among the anatomical collection of the Royal College of Surgeons.

† Individuals of this species were taken in the Mediterranean on the coast of Corsica, near Ajaccio, by M. Payraudeau, and on the coasts of the Peloponesus by M. Bory St. Vincent. We find a figure of them also among some plates engraved in Spain, and which have not yet, we believe, been published; so that though more rare than the *Sparus Auratus*, Lin., it seems to inhabit the same parts. It is known by the thickness of its snout, as well as by the greater length of its body, its height being contained three times and a half in its length; the neck is much more elevated in proportion; the eyes are larger; the space between the eyes wider and projects more; the lower edge of the under orbital is more arched; the preoperculum more rounded; its border straighter, but equally bare. The interoperculum is much larger, and crosses under the throat with that of the opposite side; the jaws are much swelled; there are six large incisors, and four rows of grinders in the upper jaw, and three in the under; they are larger and wider apart; the ovalar tooth is more rounded; the dorsal is lower; the pectoral rather wider. The ventral rays are very strong, and extend themselves in the form of a large fan. The number of rays are as follows: D. 11—13; A. 3—11, C. 17; P. 15; V. 1—5. The scales are close, higher than wide; we have counted more than eighty, from the gill to the end of the tail; the lateral line is almost straight. The individual we saw, was nearly as fresh as when taken out of the water; the colour is deep blue on the back with bright gold reflexions; these reflexes proceeded from a golden streak traced on each scale. On the shoulder, and on the top of the operculum, is seen a large black spot. The front of the cranium is blue; the face is bluish, with copper reflexes. Between the eyes there is a crescent more arched than that of the common Dory, and of the most beautiful colour of polished gold. On each temple in front of the superscapular, is a very beautiful spot, as brilliant as the crescent. The under part of the orbit is also gilt, as well as the border of the preoperculum. The lower part of the operculum, and the lower jaw, are similar to the red of polished and brilliant copper; the fins appear bluish grey. The individual obtained near the coast of Corsica, was about eighteen inches long; that of the Morea only a foot, and yet its large oval tooth was already out. None of the authors, we have consulted, appear to have any knowledge of this beautiful Dory, which is equal to the other in the brilliancy of its colours.

‡ A new species found by MM. Quoy and Gaimard near Amboyna, and figured by Cuvier and Val., in their Ichthyology under this name. It forms part of a new subdivision, in which is embraced the *Chætodon tetracanthus* of Lacepede.

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* A new species discovered by MM. Quoy and Gaimard, near the coast of New Guinea, which is remarkable for the height of the spines of the dorsal and anal fins; in other respects it is similar to the *P. Boschii*.

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* A new species discovered by MM. Kuhl and Van Hasselt, in the Indian Ocean. It is very similar to the *C. smar*, but not the same.

† Another species, which has been found in the Mediterranean, near to the coast of Sicily.

‡ The Mediterranean produces this new species of Tunny, which resembles the common one in every respect, except that the pectorals are much shorter.

§ A new species found near St. Helena, by MM. Quoy and Gaimard. It approaches closely to the *G. serpens* of Cuvier.

|| A small fish, specimens of which have been brought from Pondicherry by M. Sonnerat, and from the coast of Java by MM. Kuhl and Van Hasselt, which very much resembles a *Trichinotus*; except that the ventrals are attached to the under part of the throat, a circumstance which Cuvier, in his work on fishes, has thought sufficient to rank it as the type of a distinct genera. Its place should, therefore, be immediately after the *Trichinotus*, page 129.

¶ M. de Lacépède has called by the name of *Scomberoides*, those *Lichia* resembling the rest in the greater part of their organs; but of which the rays of the second dorsal or of the anal are either entirely detached, or united by a membrane so fragile, that it often entirely disappears; and they seem to form false fins, like those we have observed in the Mackerel and Tunnies. Not being able to retain the name of *Scomberoides*, since it would be so similar to that of the family, Cuvier has affixed to them, that of *Chorinemus*; one of which, the—*C. Sancti Petri*, a beautiful and large fish, was brought by M. Dussumier from the coast of Malabar, and is remarkable by a double range of spots on each flank. Its height is the

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fifth of its length, its thickness one-third of its height. Its head one-fourth less high than long, is a fifth of the total length.

* A new species found near Brazils, and other parts of South America.

† It is to the researches of M. Dussumier, that we owe the knowledge of this singular little fish, which he found in the stomach of a Tropical Bonita in the Indian sea. It belongs to the group of Perches with eight rays to the gills and to the ventrals, consequently it is near the *Holocentri*; but it constitutes a new genus, known by a prolongation of the carina of the cranium in a point which advances beyond its mouth, almost the same as in the *Lepidoleprus*. The preoperculum has a projecting spine towards its angle; but the angle of the operculum has only very short spines, as in the *Myripristis*. We as yet only know one single species of this genus, which we have named *Rhynchichtys pelamidis*.

‡ There must be added to the division of *Percoides* with a single dorsal and six branchial rays, a fish very common in the lakes of Bengal; it is the *Coius nandus* of Buchanan. The description given by this author, however, leaves us too many doubts to be able to fix with correctness the place of this species; but M. Dussumier, to whom science is so much indebted, has recently brought to Europe a *nandus* as fresh as if it were just out of the water; which enables us to give a detailed and exact description of it. This fish we shall now make the type of a genus, to follow immediately after the *Doules*, p. 91. It is characterised by a very protractile mouth, furnished with fine short soft teeth, like the pile on velvet, in the two jaws, the palate and vomer. The preoperculum and interoperculum have their edges finely indented. The spine of the operculum is so small that it is difficult to perceive it. The protractibility of the upper jaw of this fish gives it an appearance quite different from the *Doules*, and makes it more resemble a *Mendole* with a shortened body. This affinity is increased, as the *Mendoles*, like this fish, have some teeth in the palate, but fewer in number, and very few in the vomer. However the *Nandus* cannot be placed in the family of the *Menides*, on account of the indentations of the operculum. We know but one kind of them—the *Nandus marmoratus*.

§ A species which approaches closely the *Seriola cosmopolita* of Cuvier. It was presented to the Cabinet Du Roi by the Duke of Rivoli.

|| We sought for a long time to know what the jingular fish could be, figured in the

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twelfth volume of the Linneæan transactions by Captain Carmichael, under the name of *Callionymus diacanthus*, for it was easy to perceive that it was not a *Callionymus*. We have been fortunate enough to find it among the species collected at Valparaiso, from Chili, by M. d'Orbigny. It is a particular genus, near the *Trachinus*, having like them teeth as the pile on velvet in the jaws, in the palate and on the vomer, but is distinguished not only from the *Trachinus*, but also from all the other jugular Percoides, the *Percophis* excepted, by the seven rays of its branchiostegal membrane. The colour appears to have been blackish. The length of the individual is eight inches, the caudal not included. Captain Carmichael says his fish had the body olive colour marbled with greenish spots, and marked with white dots, and the iris of the eye brown. On his figure (pl. 26. vol. 12.) of the Linneæan transactions, twenty two rays are marked to the second dorsal; but in the text the author only enumerates twenty rays. The characters of the penultimate and antepenultimate rays prolonged from the anal, is well expressed in the figure that we quote.

* Cuvier found in the lot of fishes brought to Europe by Messrs. Quoy and Gaimard three small Percoides with jugular ventrals, originally from the soft waters of Van Dieman's land, which are all three of the same species, but which must become the type of a new genus, near that of the *Percophis*. (p. 94.) The name of *Aphritis* has been given to the genus, and that of *Aphritis Urvillii* to the species figured by us.

This species has a cylindric body, of which the diameter, in front of the anus, is the sixth of the total length; the colour is reddish, shaded, and marbled with greenish brown on the back. The fins are transparent. On the two dorsals, and on the caudal, we see two or three rows of small red dots.

† This fish forms a new genus of the family of Percoides with six branchial rays, and free rays to the pectorals, consequently near the *Cirrhitæ*; but it is easily distinguished from them, by the form of the teeth, which resemble those of the *Crenidens* Forsk., of the family of Sparoides. We give to this genus, the name of *Aplodactylus*, to recall the simple form of some of the pectoral rays, and to the species we have figured that of *Aplodactylus punctatus*. Its height measures the fourth of its total length. The thickness is contained twice and a half in the height; the snout is obtuse and rounded. The line of the profile of the head, ascends by an arched curve, sustained even to the occiput, from whence it rises, and ascends obliquely, following an almost straight direction, even to the base of the dorsal. The curve of the back is slight; that of the belly is rather more so. The height of the tail is only the third of that of the body, measured perpendicularly from the ventrals. The head is short, and swelled in front. It has its length contained four times and four-fifths in that of the body. Its height from the neck downward, is a fifth less than its length. The eyes, of moderate size, are on the first half of the head, and placed in the upper part of the cheek, without, however, the circle of the orbit encroaching on the line of the profile.

The scales are very small; there are more than a hundred and twenty between the gill and the caudal—seen separately, and through a magnifying glass, each of them presents a square surface, finely striated on the sides, and of which the radical edge is finely indented. The lateral line is traced beneath the third of the height, and forms slight undulations. On a white ground, brownish towards the back, the body is spotted with an infinite number of little blackish dots, equally spread over the fins, which are darker than those on the back.

M. Gay has likewise observed this fish; for we have found a coloured drawing of it among the drawings of this naturalist, which leads us to hope that the species is not very rare, and that we may receive other individuals.

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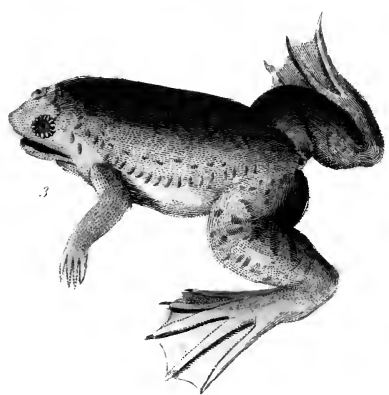
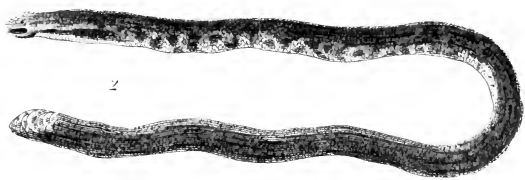
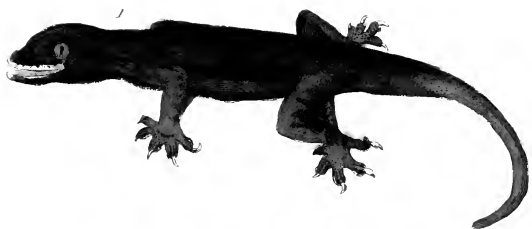
* A newly discovered species of Ray, nearly allied to the *Raia Sephen*., Forsk

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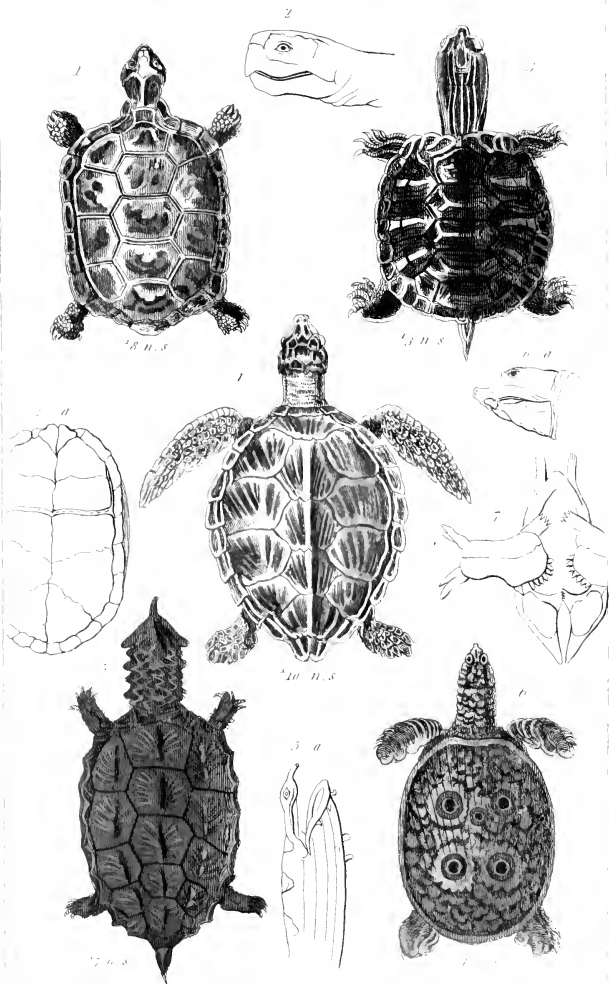
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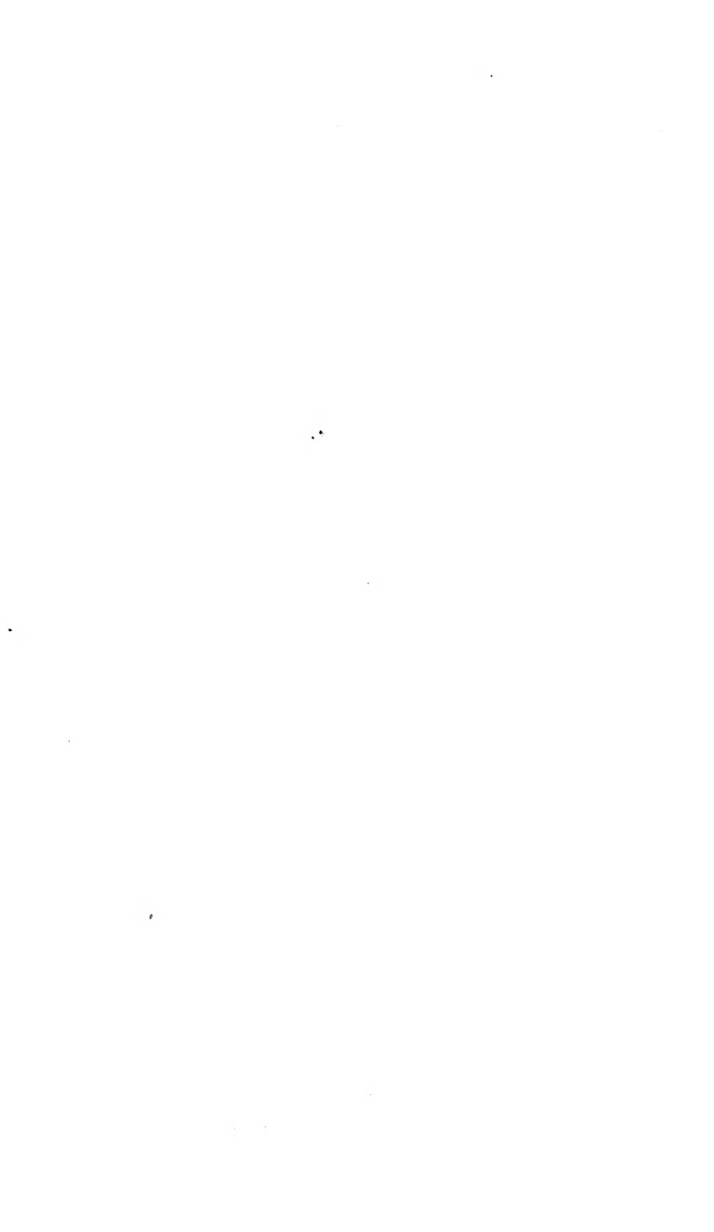


1. *Hemidactylus marginatus* 2. *Uropeltis ceylanicus*
3. *Dactylethra capensis* The Thimble or Cape Frog





1 *Testudo depressa*. 2 Head of the *Testudo chausa*. 3 *Emys carolina*. Taken from a young Specimen.
 4 *Chelonia virgata*. 5 *Chelys fimbria*. The fringed Tortoise. 6 *Tryonix garrattensis*. The fringed tortoise.
 7 *Tryonix aspsistratus* Geoff. The soft shelled Tortoise of the Nile.

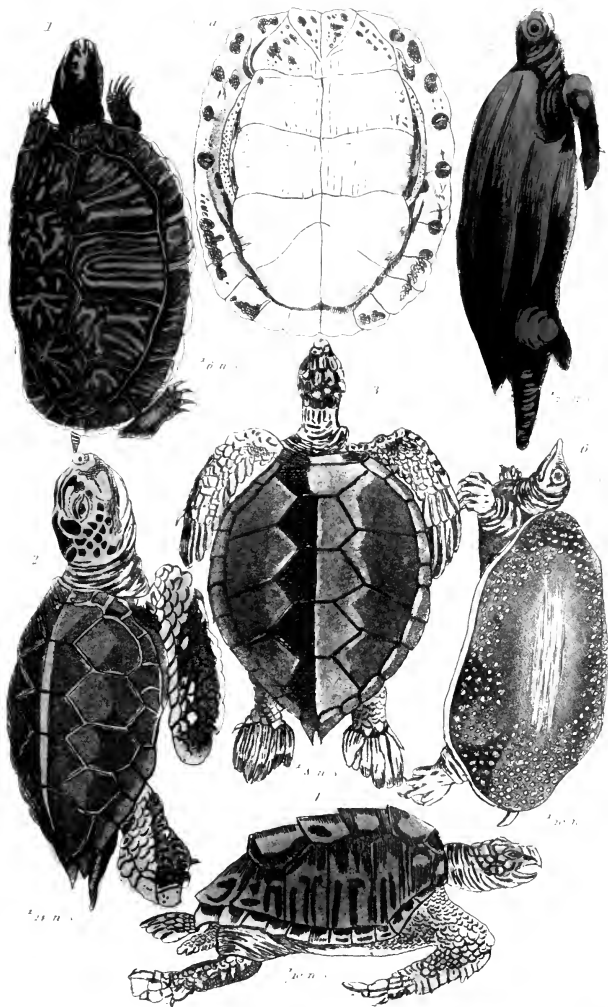




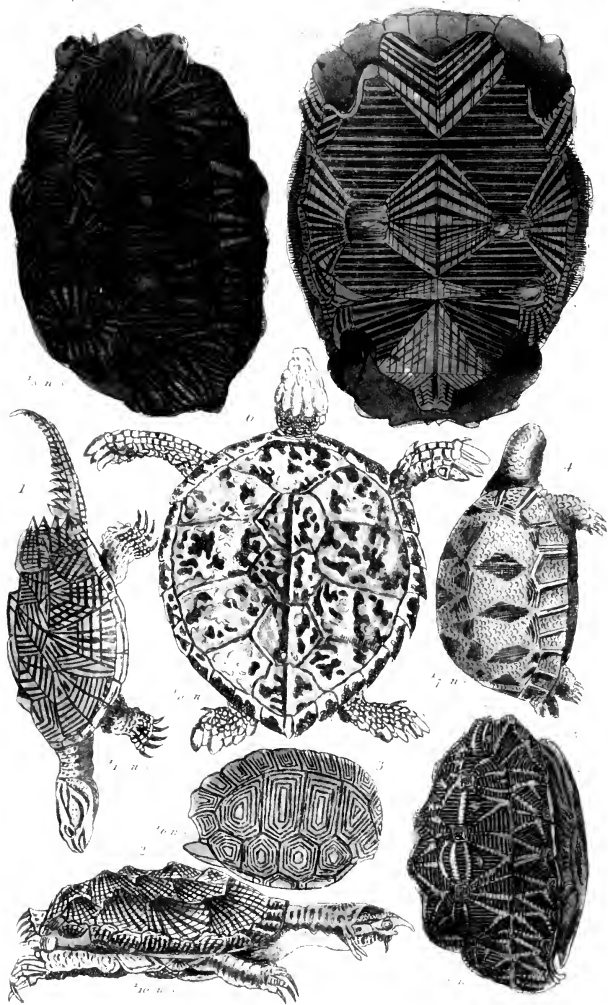
1 *Crocodylus bifasciatus* The Double crested Gharial 2 *Alligator selenops* The Spectacle Alligator

3 *Gavialis tenuirostris*

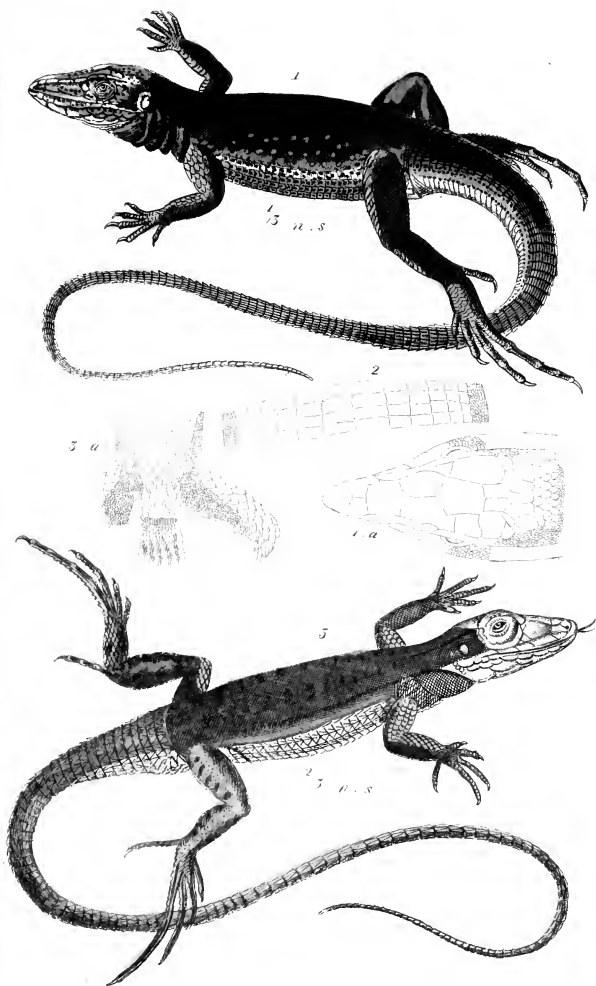




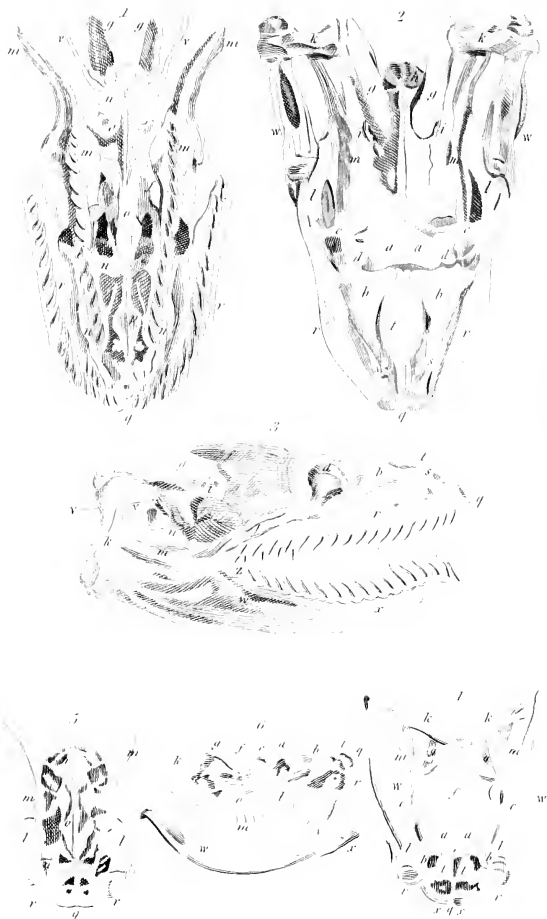
1. *Testudo serrata* Daud. 2. *Testudo mydas* Lin. The common Turtle. 3. *Testudo capensis* Daud.
4. *Testudo caretta* Lin. 5. *Testudo cornuta* Lin. The Horned Turtle. 6. *Testudo terra*
Penn. The Soft-shelled Turtle of America.



1 *Testudo fimbria* snail 2 *Testudo serpentina* the snapper 3 *Testudo latirostris* the snapper
 4 *Testudo stellata* skay 5 *Testudo geometrica* the snapper 6 *Testudo imbricata* The Hawk-billed Tortoise 7 *Testudo radiata* skay



- 1 the Ameiva American Lizard
 2 the scales of the belly of a Sauvegarde
 3 Centropus calcaratus the Spurred Cecropex

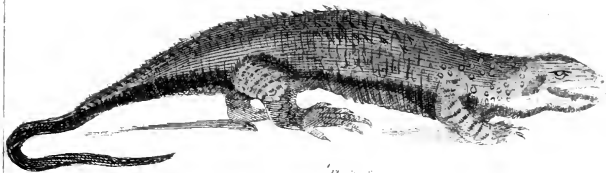


1 2 3 Head of the Great Python of Java

4 5 6 Head of a Rattlesnake.

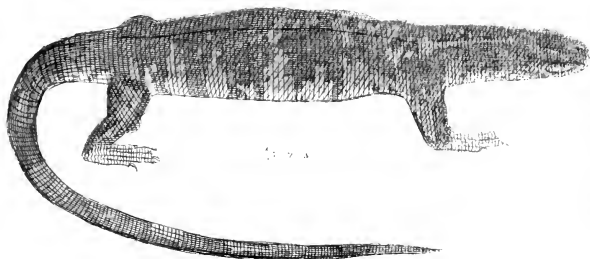


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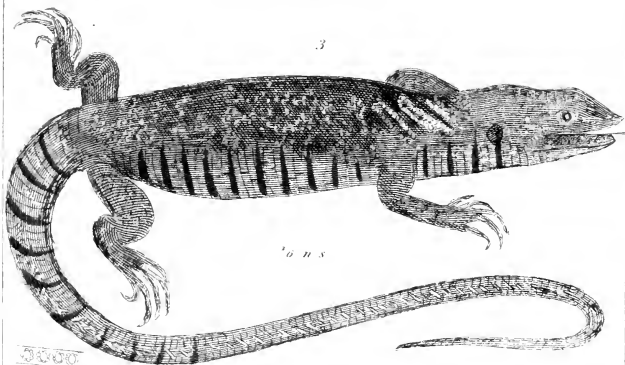
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2



11 7 3

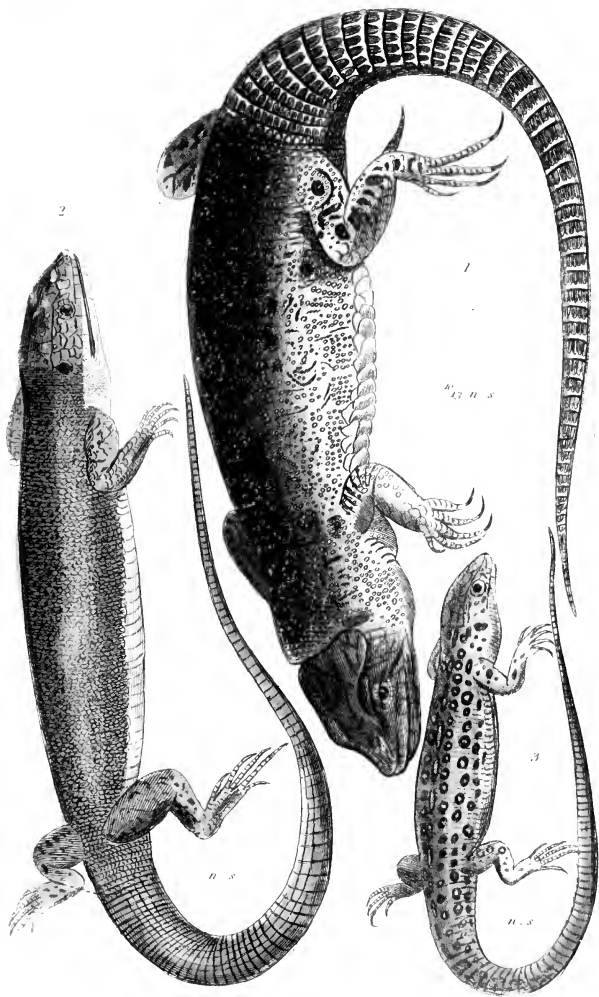
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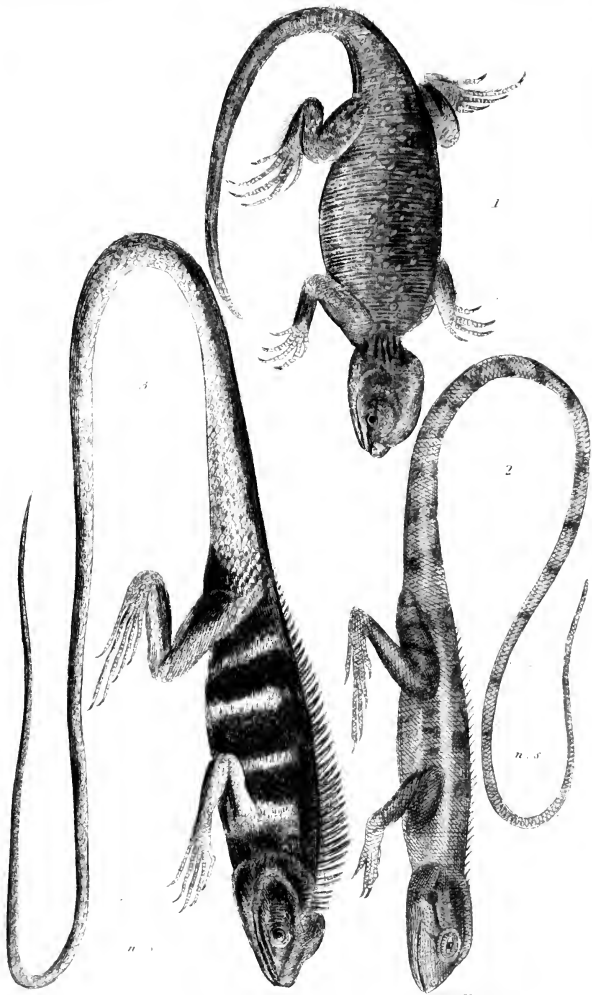
16 11 8

5000
6-61

1. *Mocia crocodilinus* Merr. The Great Monitor of Laredo. 2. *Tupinambis ellisonii* Bond. The White-throated Monitor. 3. *Lacerta magnifica* Acha. The Beautiful Monitor.

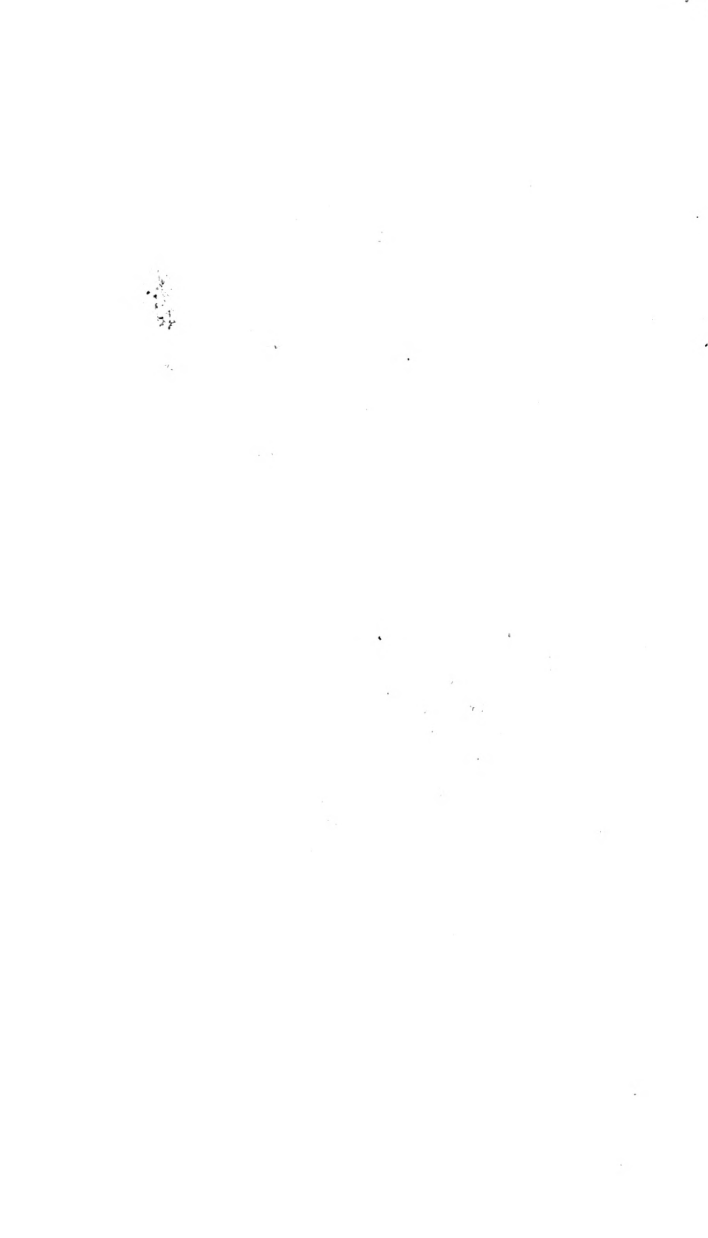


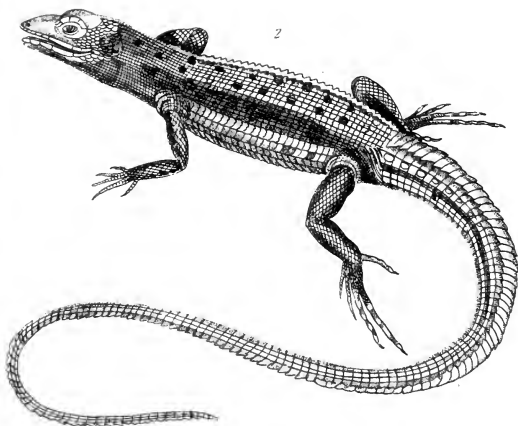
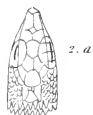
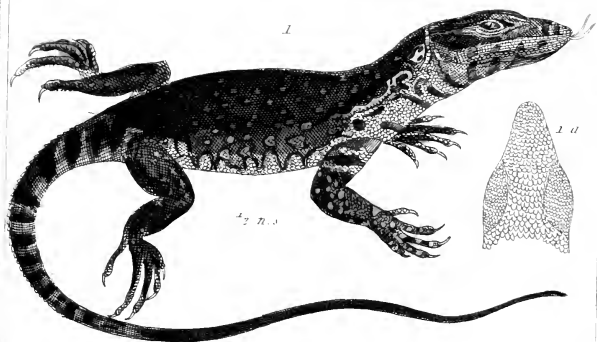
1 *Lacerta scollata* Baud. The Collared Lizard. 2 *Lacerta viridis* Baud. The Green Lizard.
3 *Lacerta stagnum* Baud.



1 *Trapelus aegyptius* (Linn.) n.s. 2 *Trapelus aegyptius* (Linn.) n.s.

3 *Lacerta colubina* Linn.

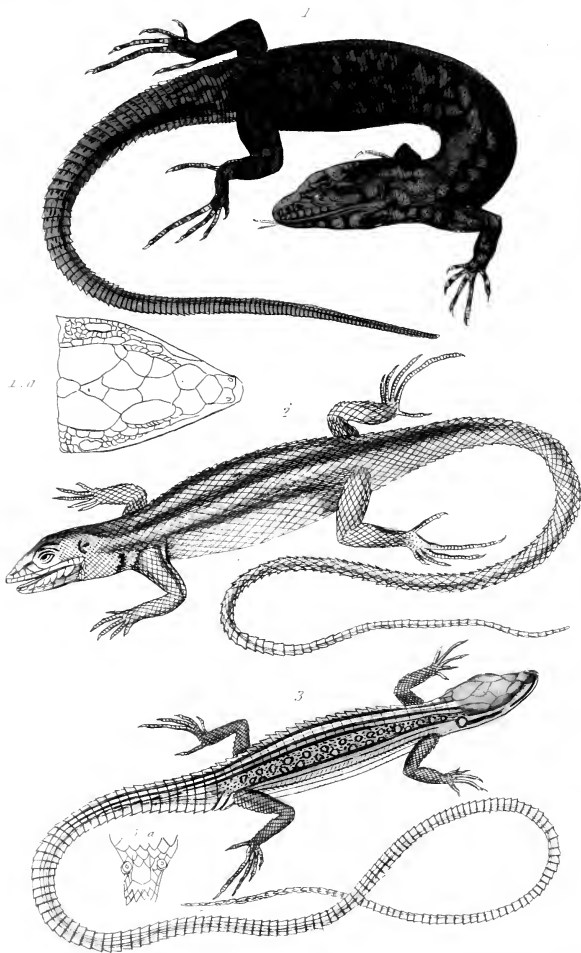




1. *Mamitor geminatus*. in the collection of the French Museum.

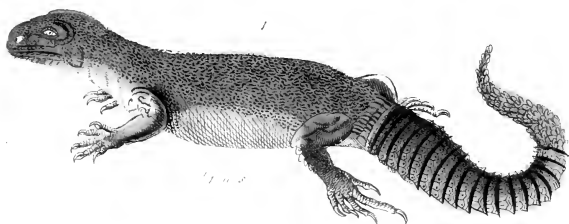
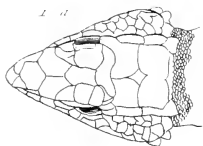
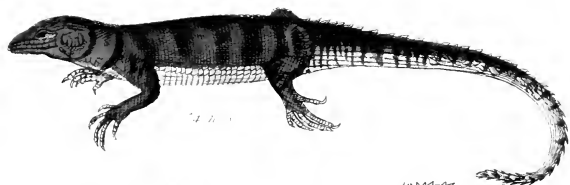
2. *Diucaena bicarinata*.



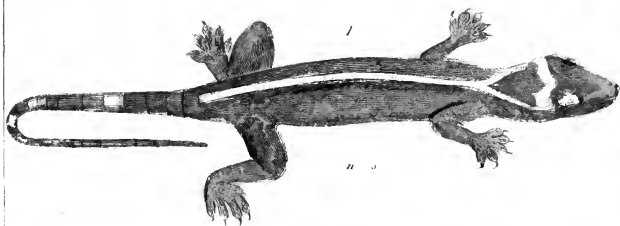


1 *Lacerta anolis*. The Common European Lizard. 2. *Algyra barbarica* (Sw. L.) or *Algyra* Linn.
3 *Tachydromus ocellatus*. The Ocellated Swift Lizard.



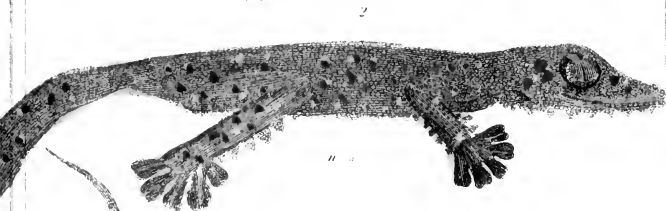


1. *Cordylus macrolepidotus*. 2. Head of the *Stellio vulgaris*. The Common Stellion. 3. *Dactylophorus brevicaudatus*. Short tailed *Dactylophorus* of Daud. 4. *Uromastix reticulatus*. The reticulated *Uromastix* of Bengal



1

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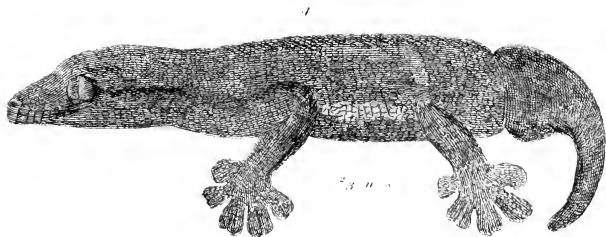
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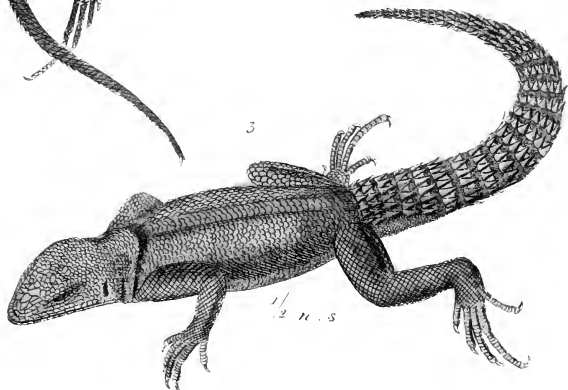
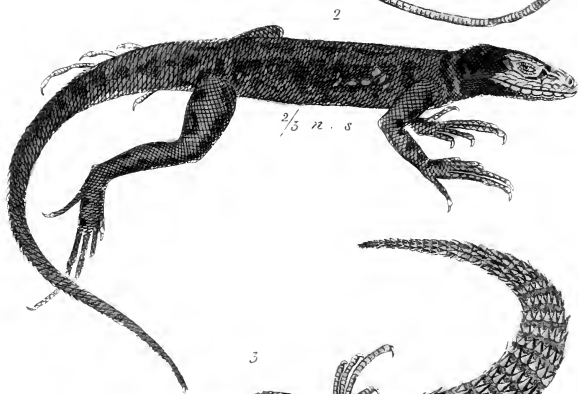
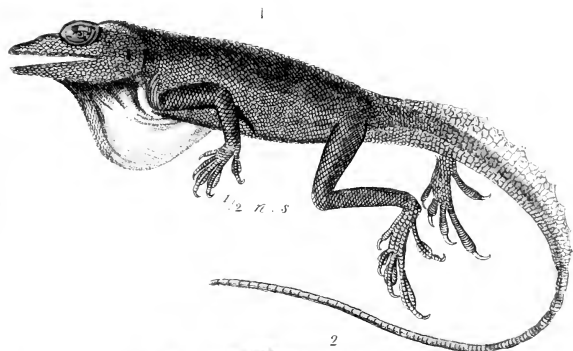
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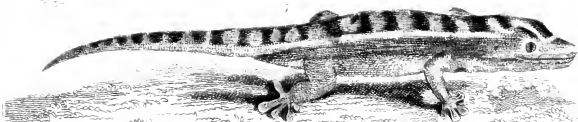
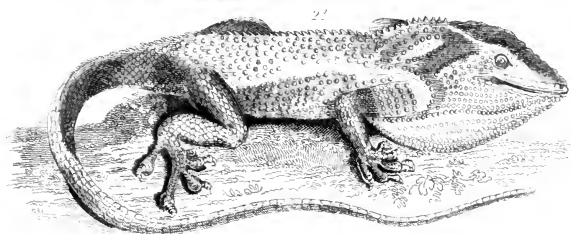
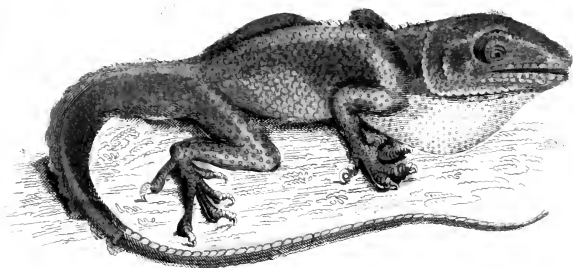
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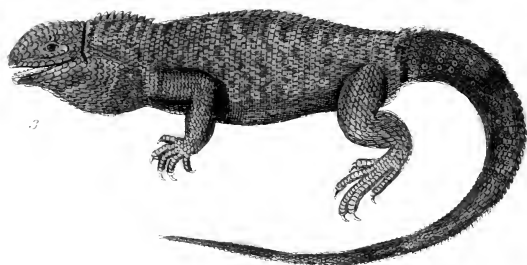
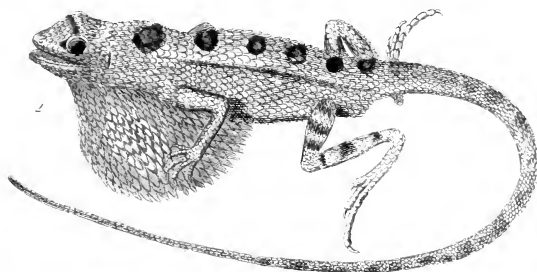
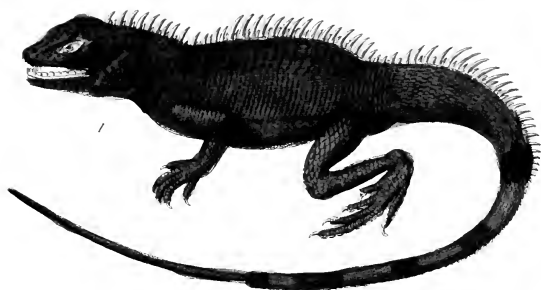
n s

1 *Lacerta vittata*, Gmel. The White-banded Gecko. 2. *Stellio fimbriatus*, Sch. The Fringed Gecko. 3. *Stellio gecko*, Sch. The White-spotted Gecko. 4. *Gecko lavis*, D. The Smooth Gecko.

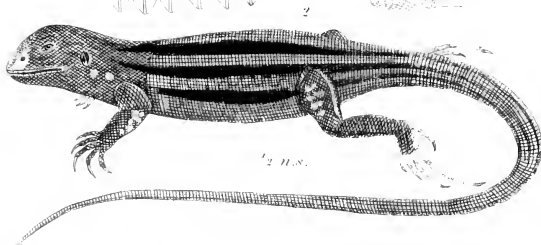
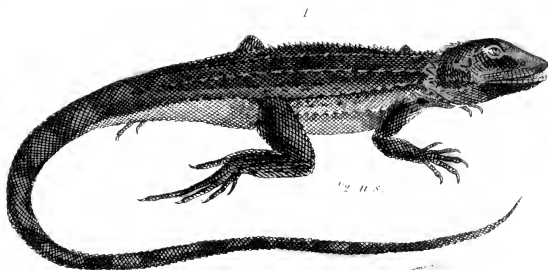


- 1 Anolis velifer the great crested Anolis
 2 Ephimotes tuberculata the tuberculated Ephimotes
 3 Oplurus longicaudus the Black-collared Gecko Quetzalcoatl

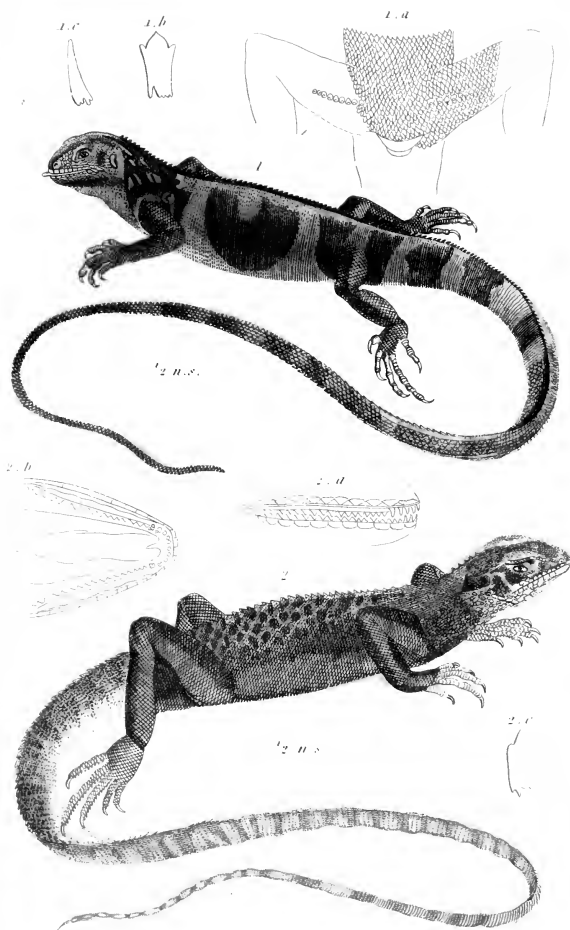




1 *Phrynosoma macleayi* (The Spiny-tailed) 2 *Sphaerodactylus aeneus* (The Spiny-tailed)
Iguana iguana (The Green Iguana or the Iguana)

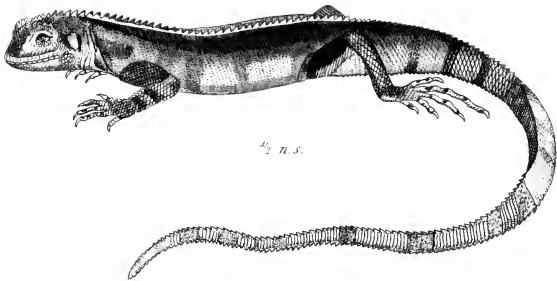


1. *Agama bachelieri*. The Bachelor. In the Collection of the French Museum. 2. *Leiolopis guttatus*. The striped Leiolopis. 3. *Calotes natun*. The Crested Agama.



1. *Brachyophus fasciatus* The Banded Iguana 2. *Asturus cochinchinensis* Valenciennes. The *Asturus* or *Lophura* of *cochin china* in the collection of the French Museum.

1

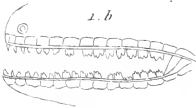


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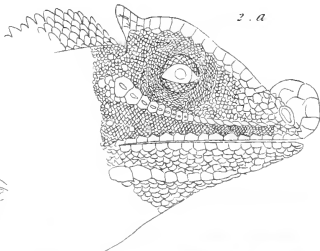
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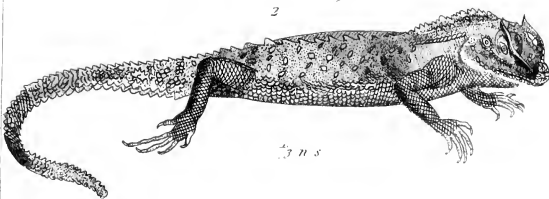
1. b



2. a



2

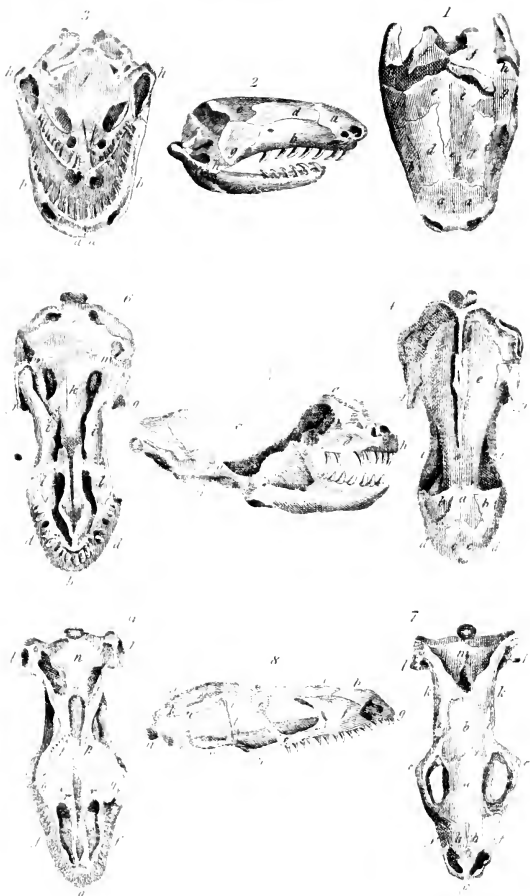


$\frac{1}{3}$ n.s.

1. *Ophryessa superciliosa*.

2. *Lyriocephalus margaritaceus* Mer



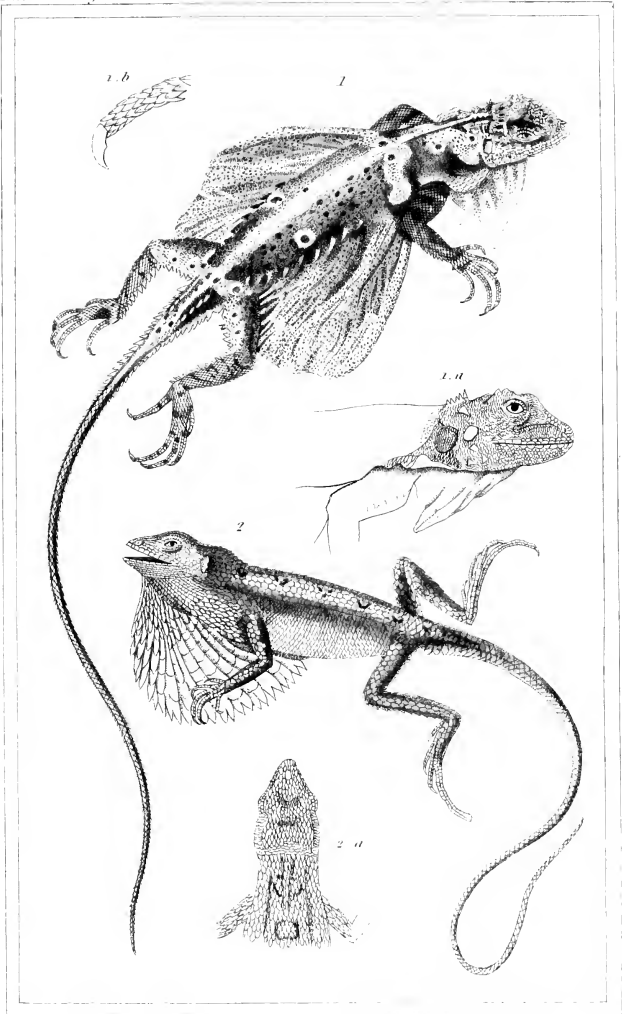


Amphibians

1, 2, 3, Head of a Toad. 4, 5, 6, Head of an Amphibian.

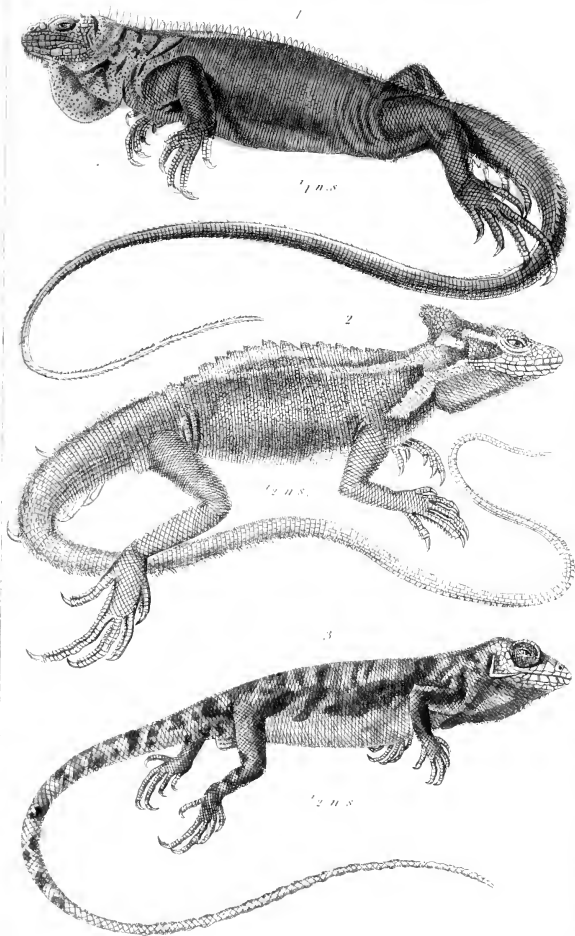
7, 8, 9, Head of an Ophidian.

10, 11, 12, Head of a Snake.



1. *Draco fimbriatus*. The Dragon 2. *Sitana pontecrerima*. The Sitan





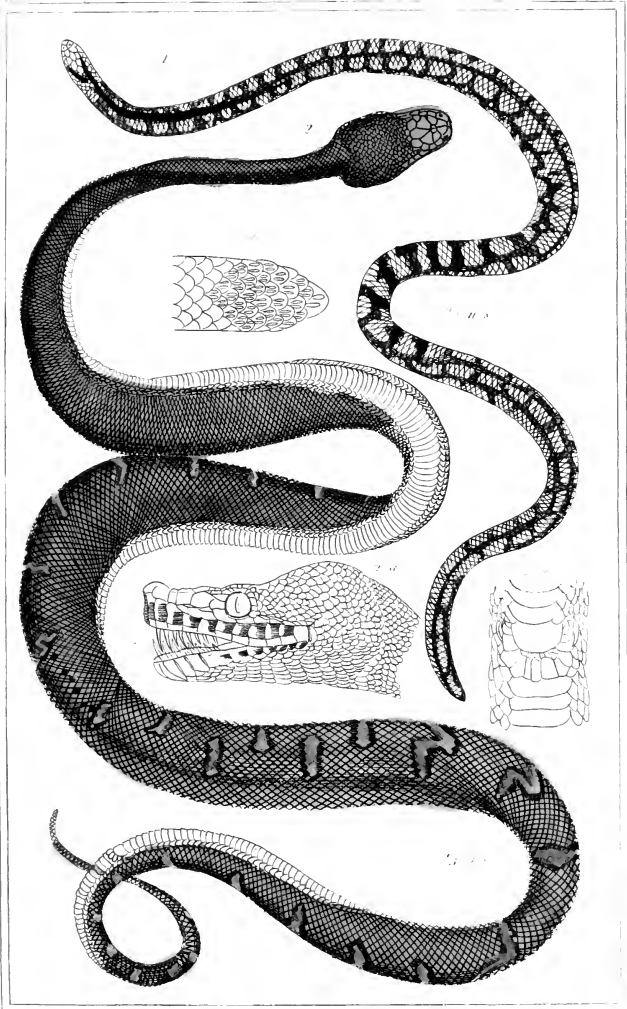
1 *Iguana nuda*, The Naked Iguana 2. *Basiliscus* *Lacerta basiliscus* L. The Basilisk
3. *Polychrus marmoratus* L. The Marbled Lizard



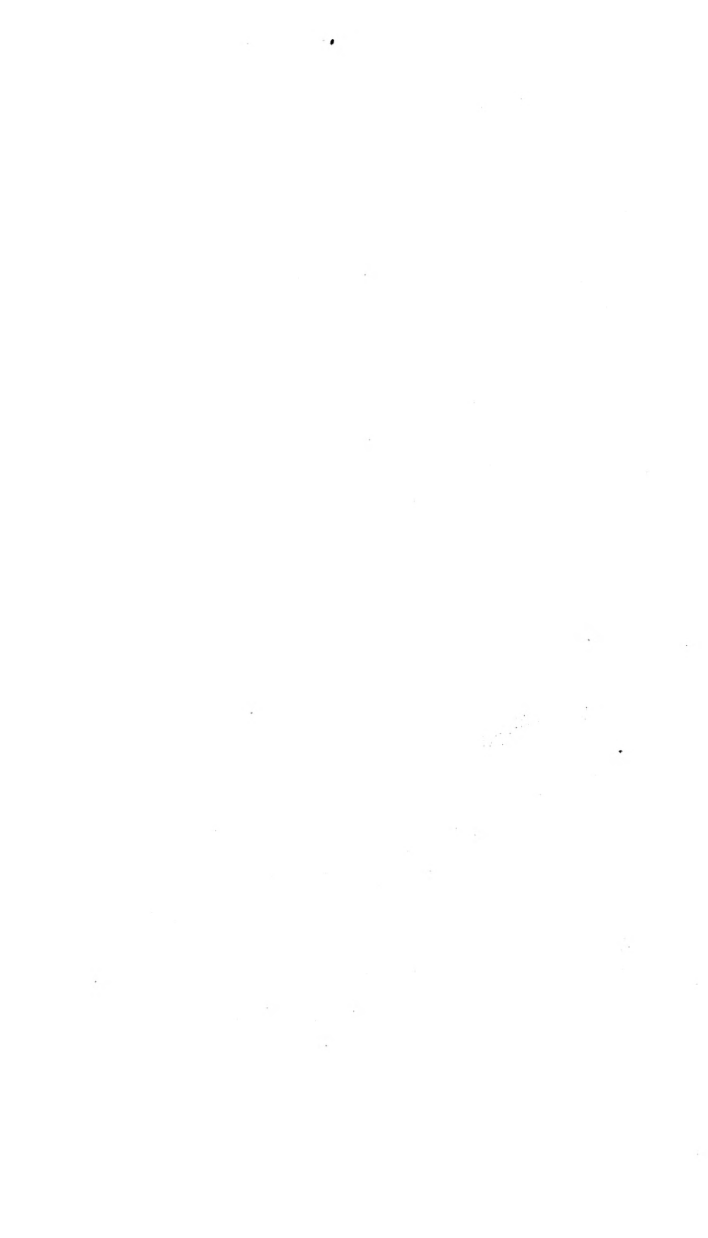
Hemidactylus tuberculatus Doud. The spotted Hemidactylus.

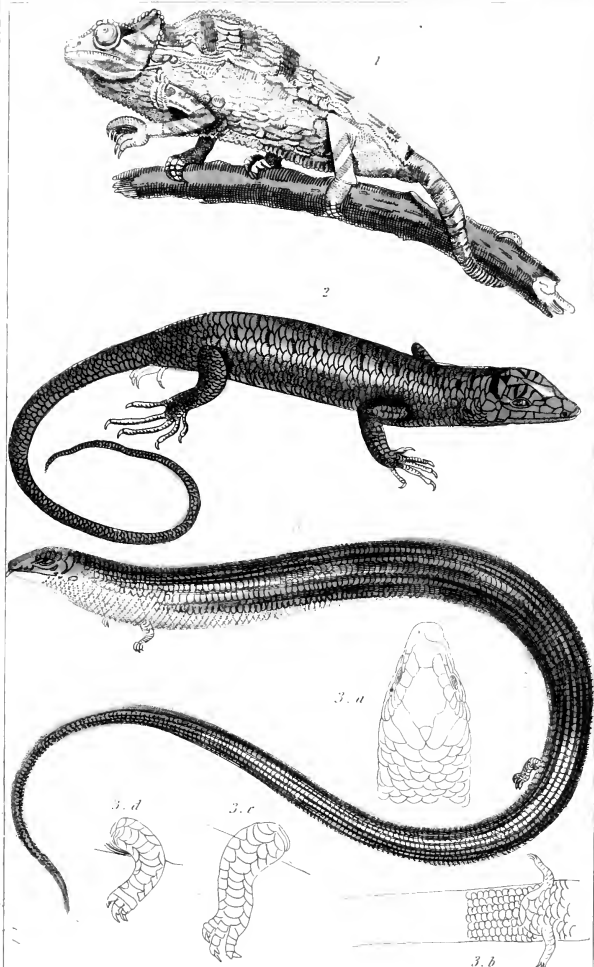


1 *Phyllurus platurus* Plate. 2 Foot of the *Hemidactylus immanis*. 3 Foot of the *Hemidactylus trihedrus*. 4 Foot of the *Thecadactylus*. 5 Foot of the *Ptyodactylus lobatus*. 6 Foot of the *Sphaerodactylus*. 7 Foot of the *Stenodactylus guttatus*.

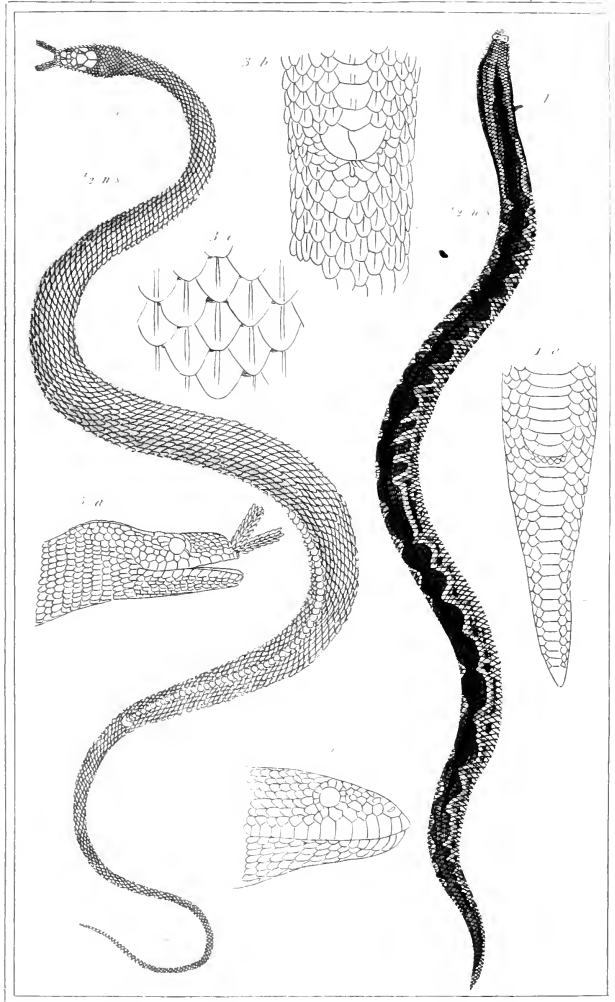


1. *Tortrix maculata*, L. The Variegated Tortrix of America. 2. *Boa constrictor*, L. The Giant Boa.
3. Tail of the *Python* *reticulatus*, Sw. The Python of Geylen.



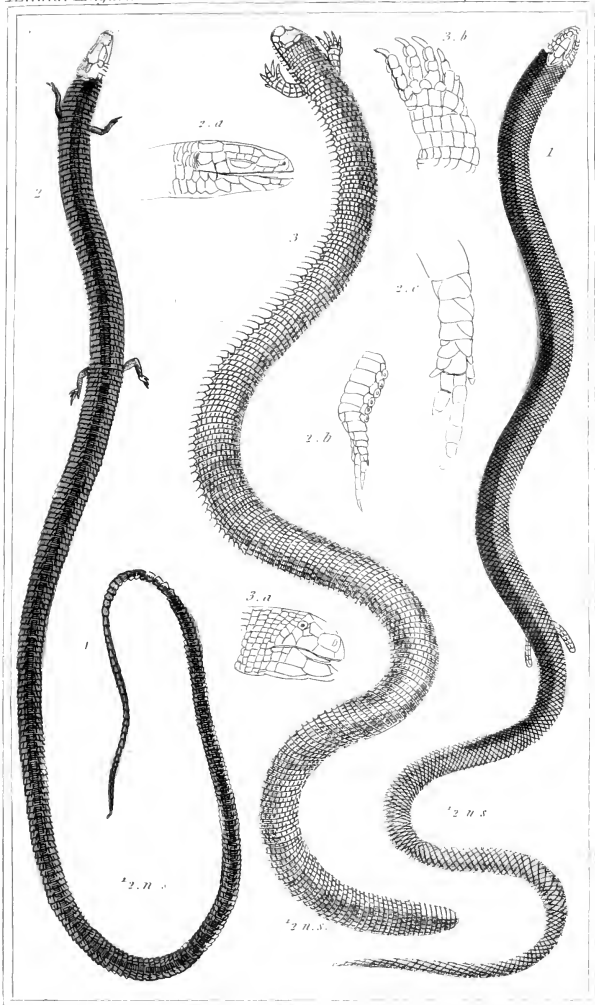


1. *Chamaeleo africanus*. The Common Chameleon / 2. *Scincus caelestinus*. Valenciennes. The blue Scinc in the collection of the French Museum / 3. *Seps striata*. The striped Seps

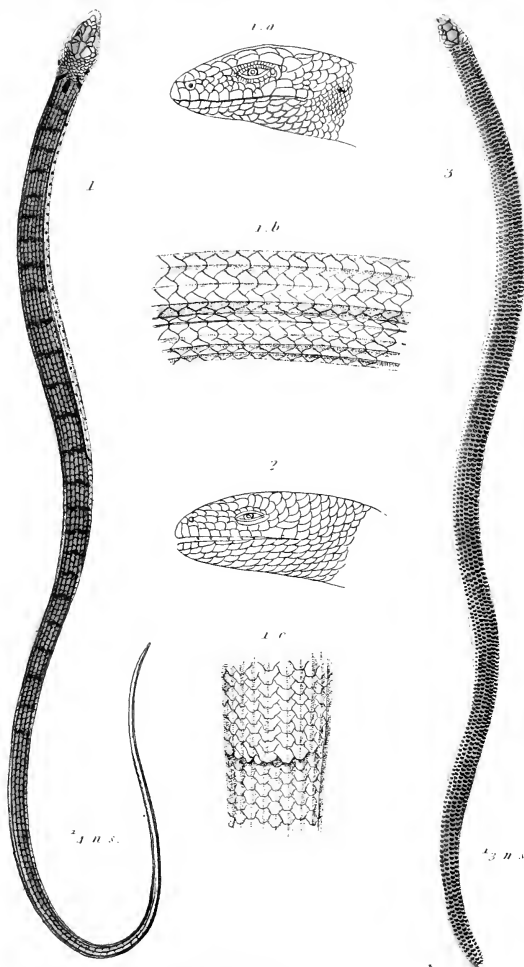


1 *Erix bengalensis* Merr. The Flaxey Serpent of Bengal. 2 Head of the *Systole cerenata* Merr. The trevined Systole, or False Boa. 3 *Euputon tentaculatus* L. sp. de. The Tentaculated Serpent



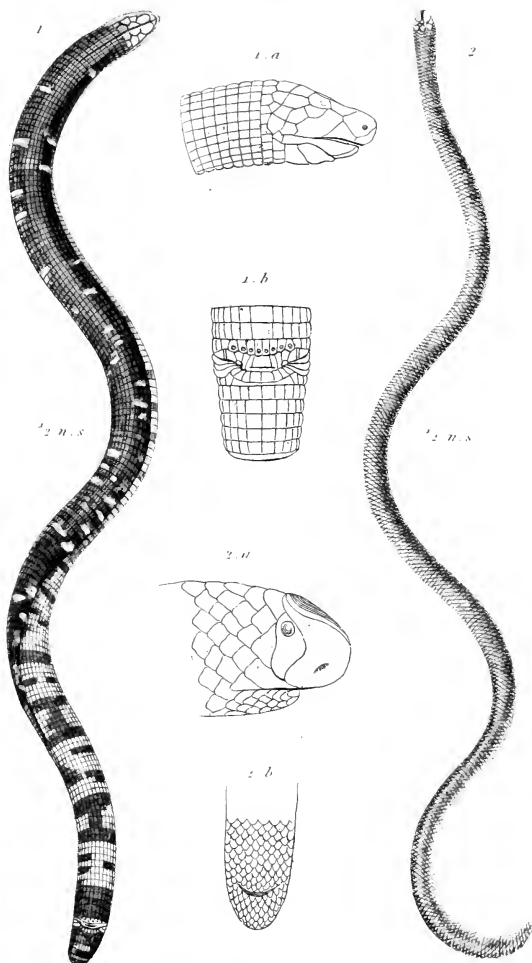


1. *Bipes lepidopodus*. Lacép. The two footed *lepidopodus*. 2. *Chalcis tetradactyla*. Lacép.
3. *Chirotes canaliculatus*. Lacép.



1. *Pseudopus Purvillii*. The false foot of Durville. 2. Head of the *Anguis fragilis* Lin. The common Blind worm of Europe. 3. *Acontias meleagris* Lin. The darting serpent of the Cape of Good Hope.

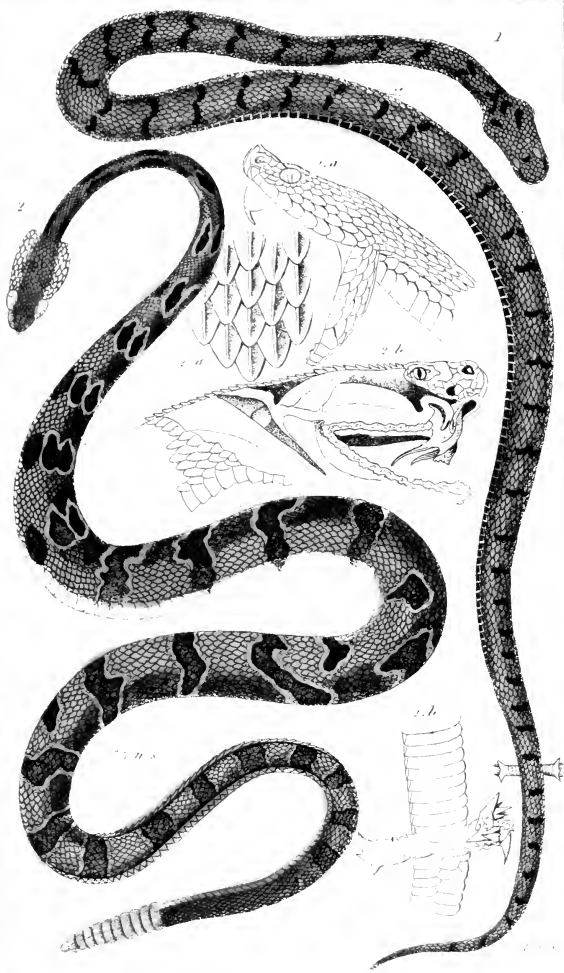




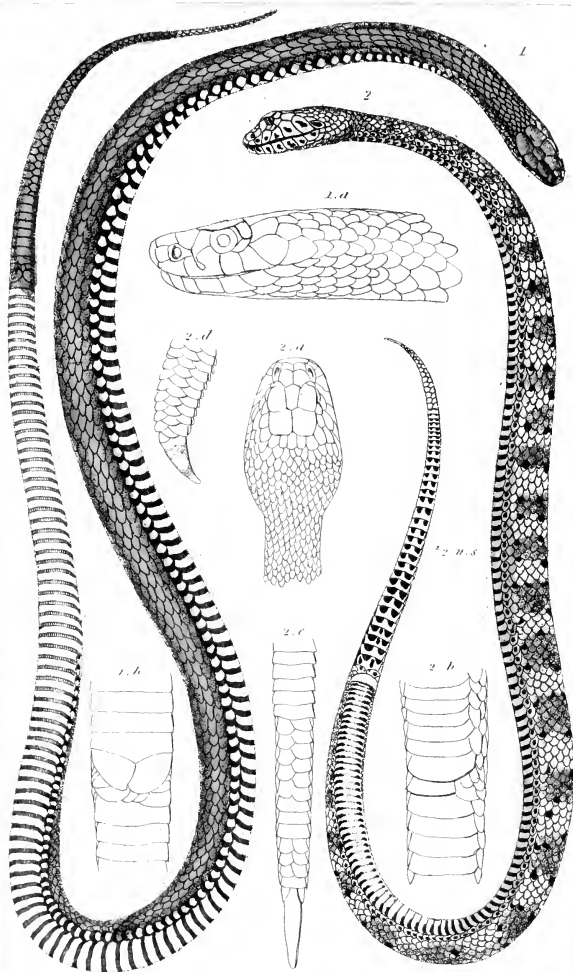
1 *Amphisbaena fuliginosa* Lin. The Double Walker

2 *Typhlops emereus* Schn. The Blind Serpent of Schneider

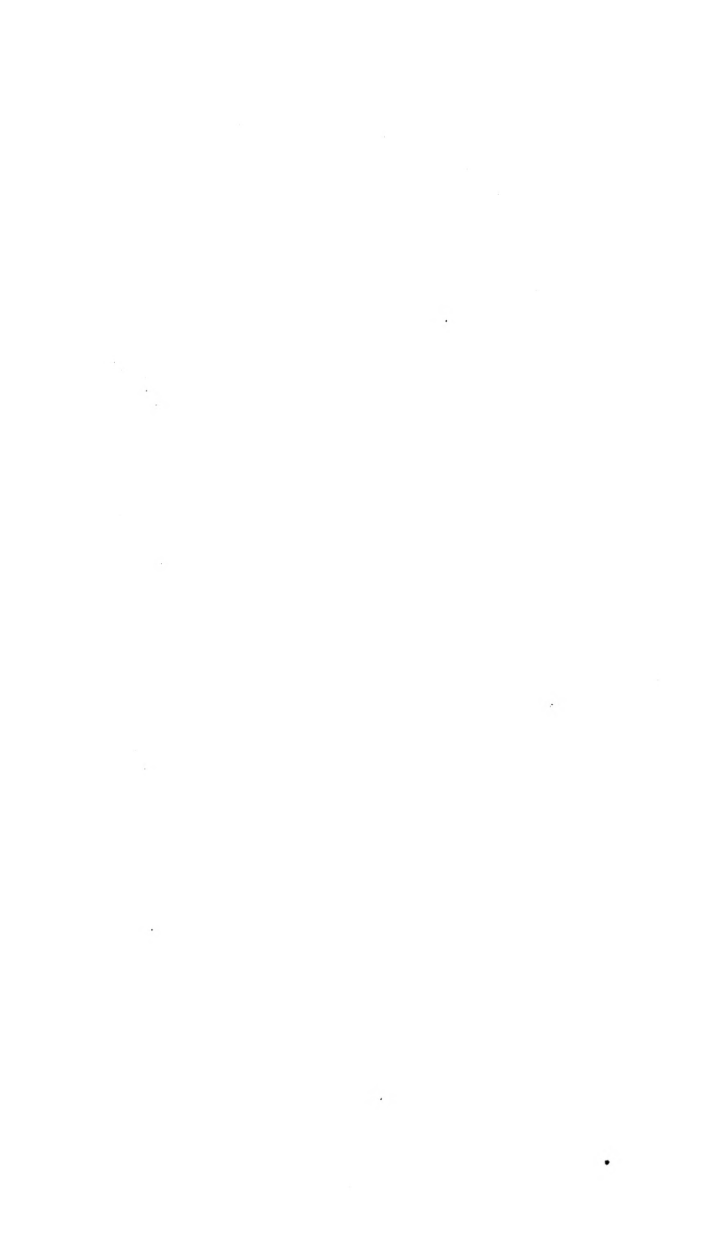


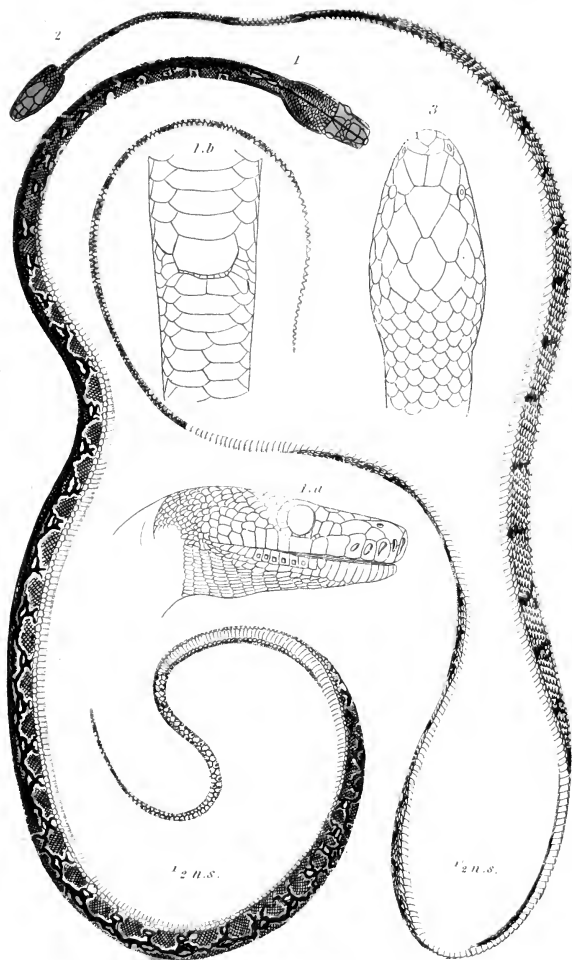


1 Vipera berus, Lin. The Adder, or Asp. 2 Crotalus horridus, Lin. The Prairie, and Rattle Snake.



1 *Trimeresurus taylori* Less. The window *Trimeresurus*
2 *Acanthophis cerastes* Baud. The Venenous *Acanthophis*

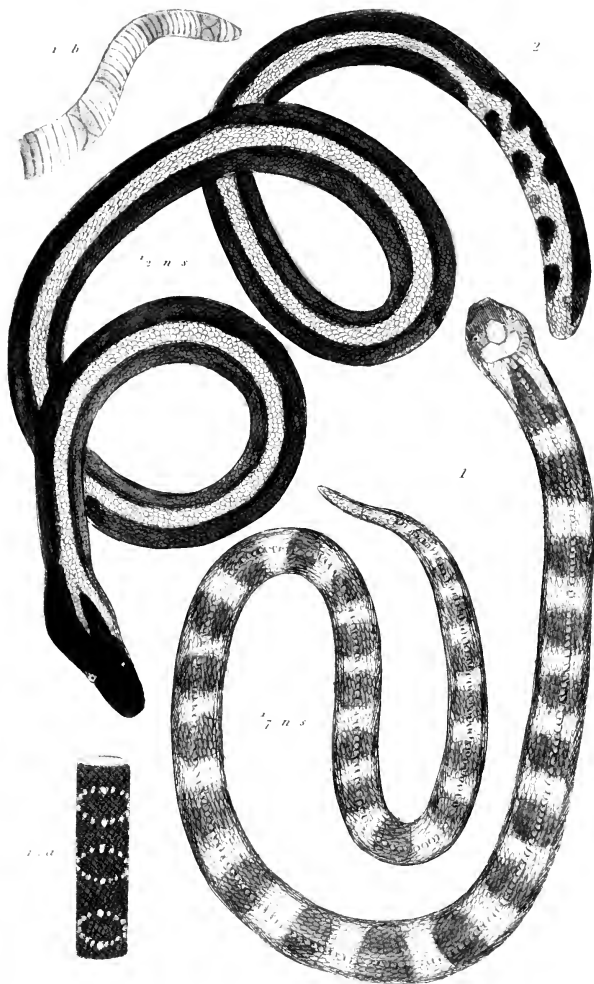




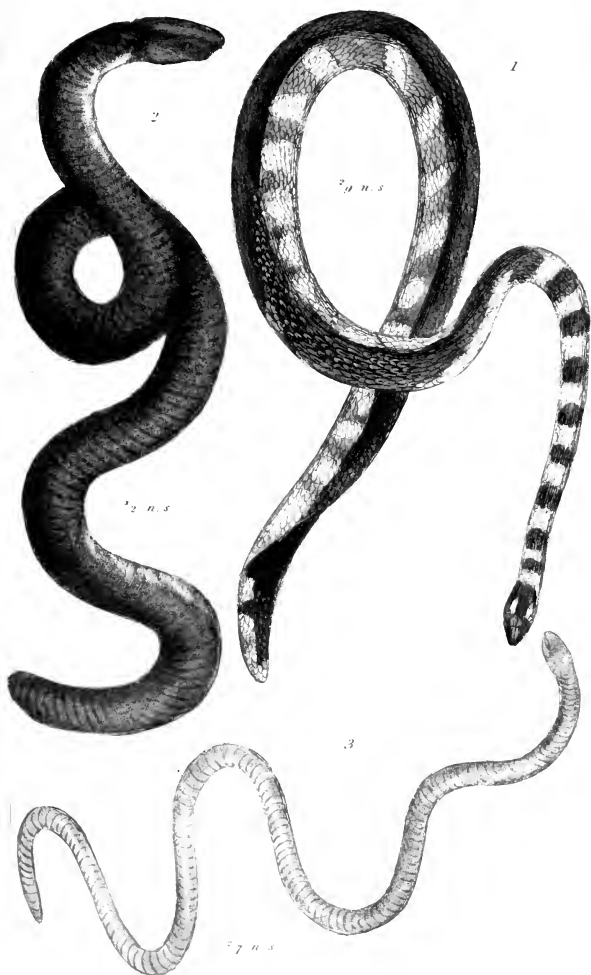
1 2 N.S.

1 2 N.S.

1. Python Schneideri, Merrem (The Great Python of Schneider) 2. Dipsos cyanolepis, The fatal thirst causing Serpent of India 3. Head of the Xenopeltis concolor, Reinhardt (The many coloured Xenopeltis)



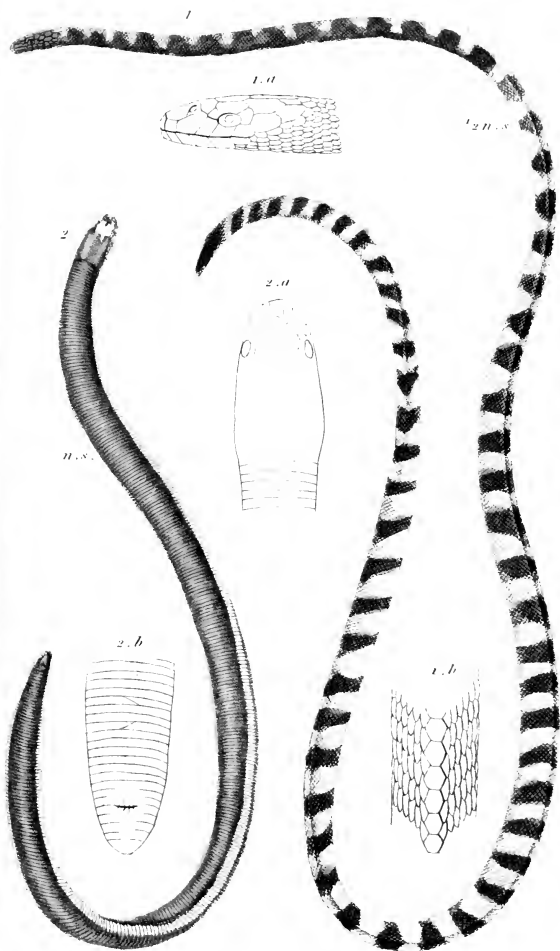
1 *Bungarus annularis* Baud. 2 *Anguis platyrus* Lin.



1 *Hydrophis elaris* Russell. 2. *Cacilia lembicoides* Daud

3 *Cacilia allavensis* Daud

London G. Henderson 2 Old Bailey

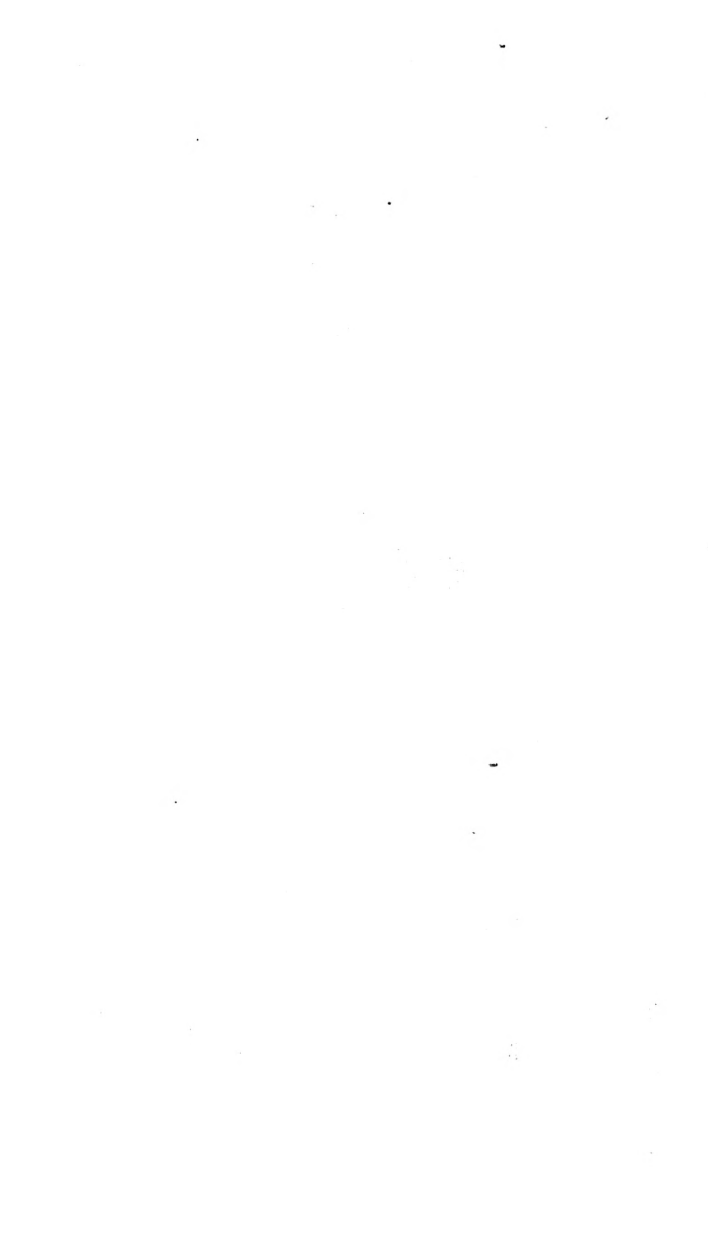


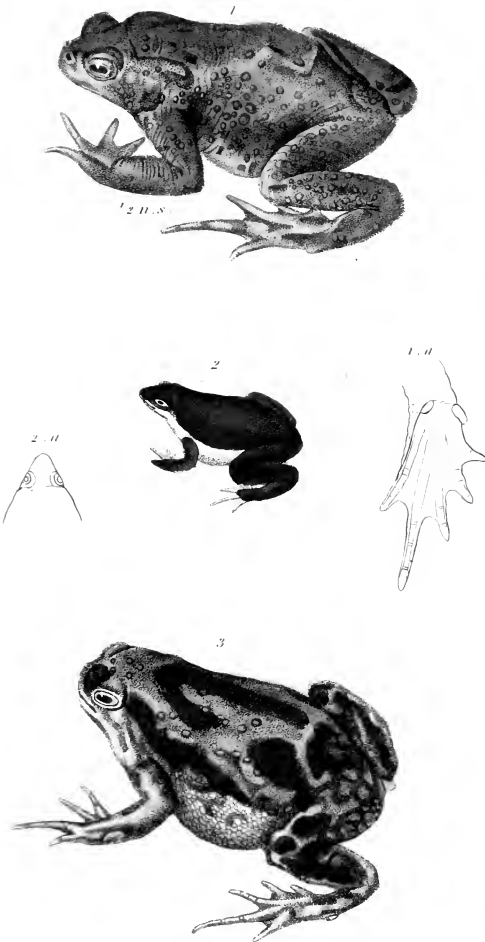
1. *Hydrophis fasciatus*, Russel. The Bengal Water Snake.

2. *Cerebra hystrix*. The Blind Snake
or the fascilia of Ceylon



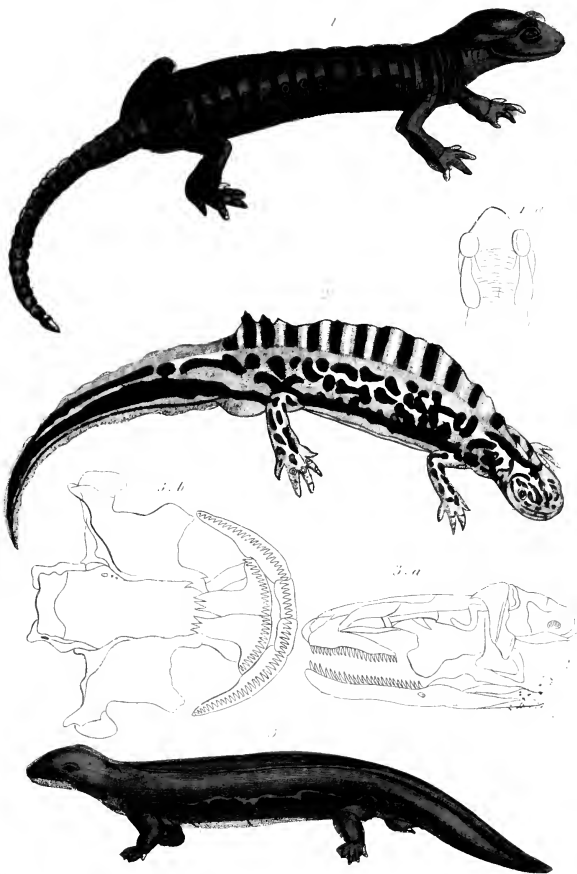
1 *Rana palustris*, Leconte. 2 *Ceratophrys granosa*, The American Horned Frog.
3 *Hyla bicolor*, Pond. The South American two coloured Tree Frog.



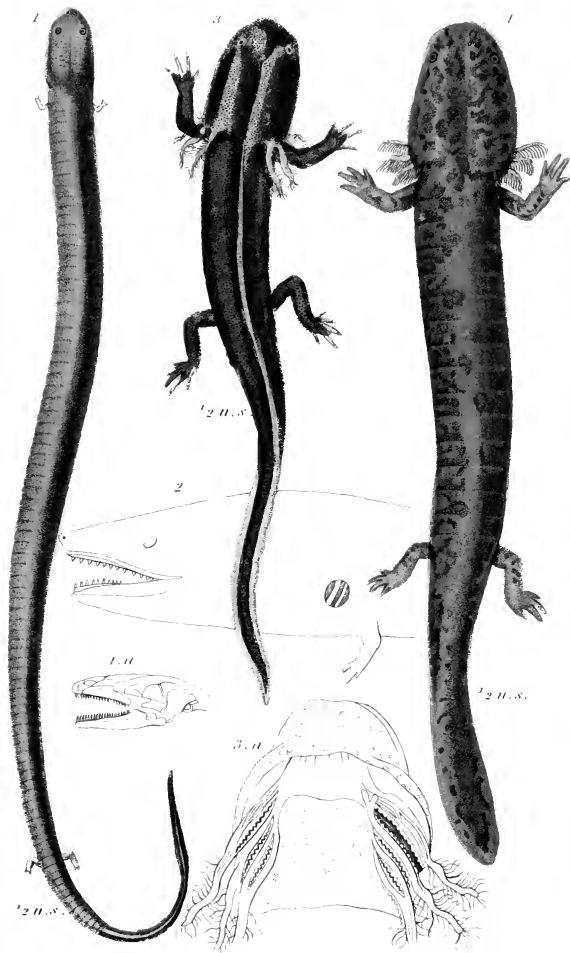


1. *Bufo vulgaris* (The Common Toad). 2. *Oxyrhynchus bicolor* Val. The Angular Mozzle Toad in the collection of the French Museum. 3. *Engystoma marmoratum* The Marbled Toad.

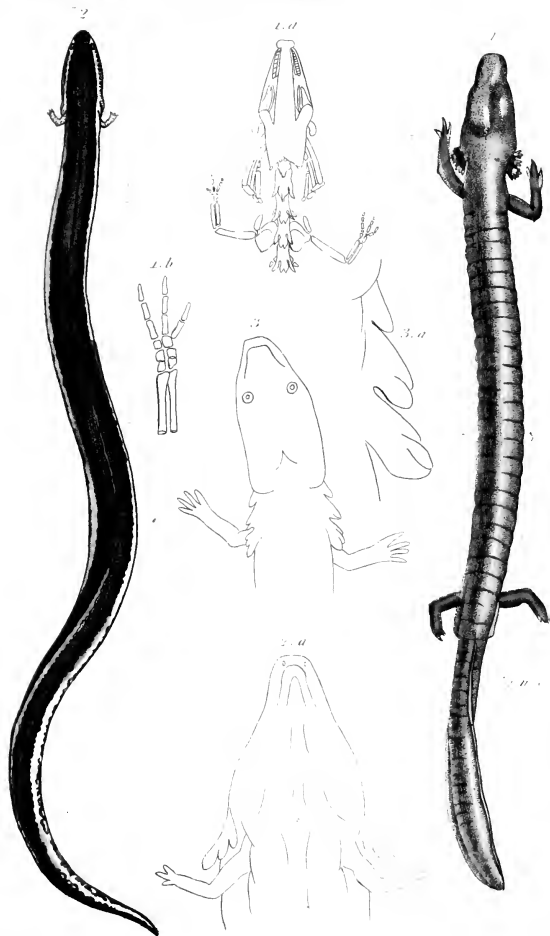




1 *Salamandra atra* L. 2 *S. atra* L. 3 *S. atra* L. 2 *Triton cristatus* Valen. 3 *Monopoma maculatum* Burch. The great Salamander of North America.

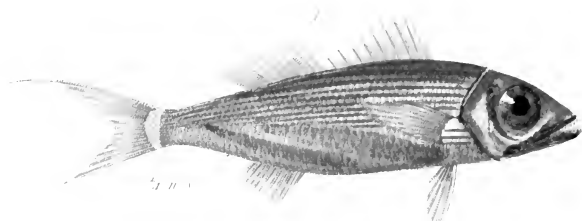


1. *Amphiuma means*. Gard. & Harlancus of the French Museum. The two-toed *Amphiuma*. 2. *Amphiuma trydactylum*. The three-toed *Amphiuma*. 3. *Axolotl pisciformis*. Shaw. The Fish Serpent of Mexico. 4. *Menobranchius lateralis*. Harl.



1 *Proteus anguinus*. Linn. (The Blind Proteus) 2 *Siren virgata lacertae*. The long eel Siren
3. *Siren intermedia*. Lacerte The intermediate Siren of Lacerte.





1. 11

1

1. 11



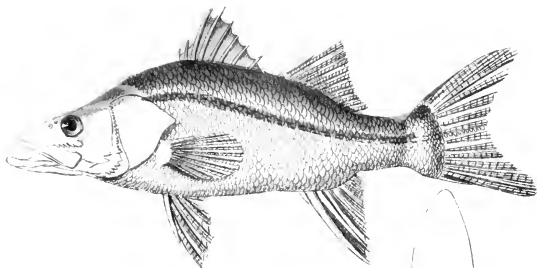
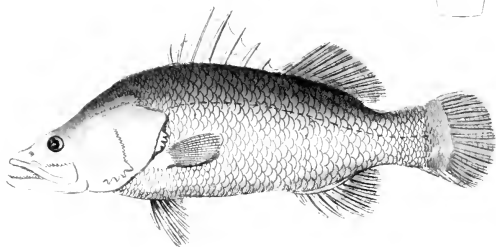
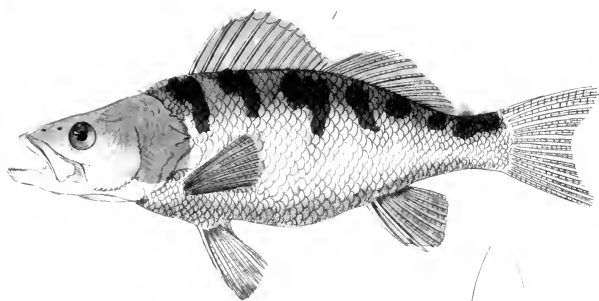
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2. a

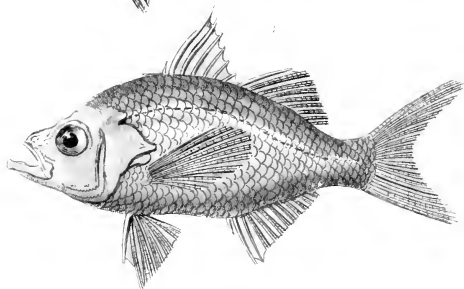
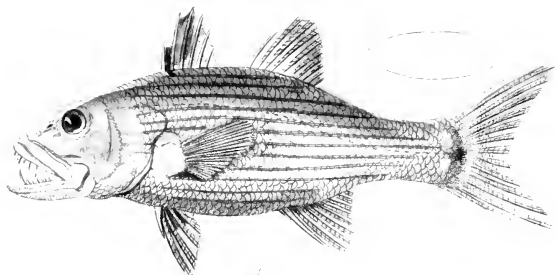
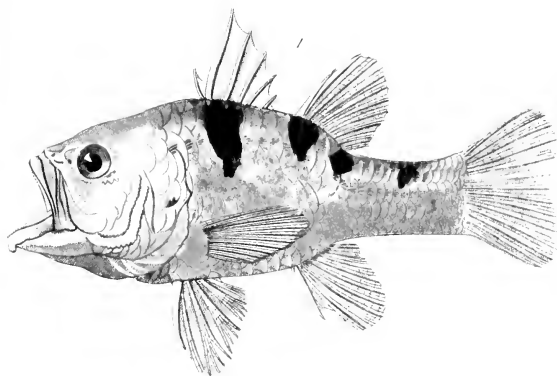
2. b

1. 11

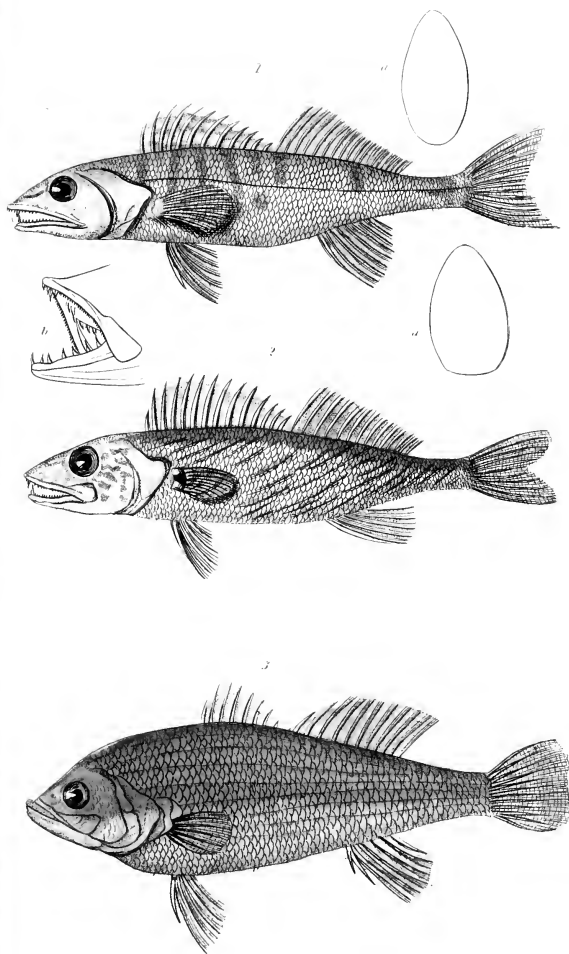
1. *Etelis carbunculus*. The Surge wrasse. 2. *Diploprion bifasciatum*. The Bicolor Surge wrasse.
 3. Head of the *Bura nigricans*. The Black Surge wrasse. 4. Head of the *Siphon spinosus*. The Spiny Nip.
 5. Head of the *Enoplosus armatus*. The Enoplosus or armed Perch of Japan.



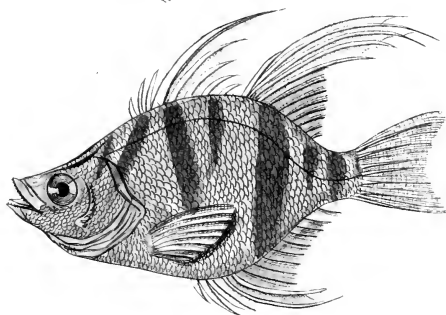
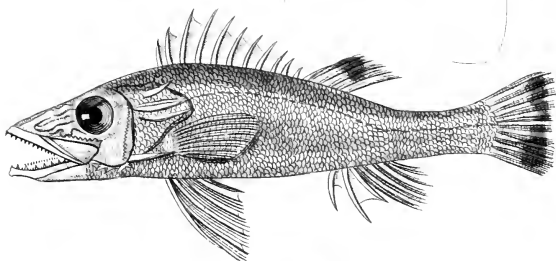
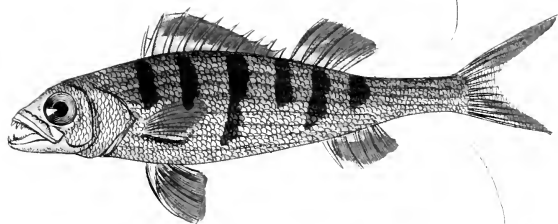
1 *Perca octetia* in Atlantic 2 *Plates nobilis* in Atlantic 3 *Centropomus undecimalis* or
Eleven-spined Centropomus



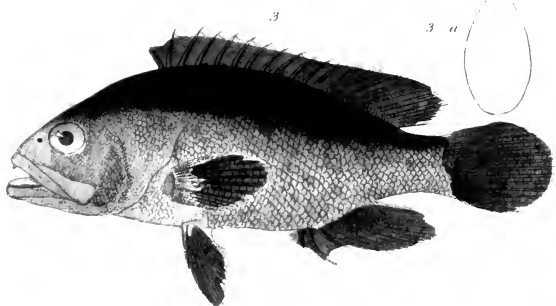
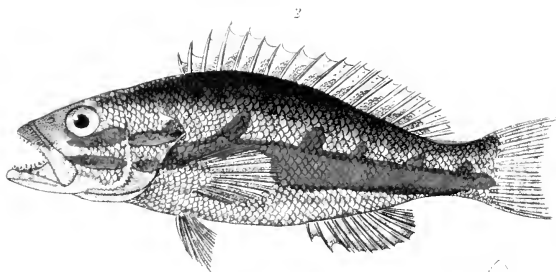
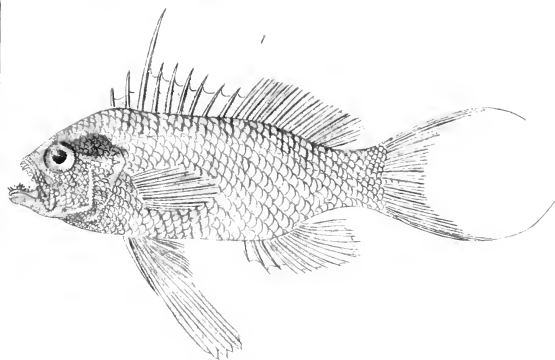
1 *Apogon lineatus* n. Th. *Mediterranean Apogon*. 2 *Cheilodipterus lineatus* n. Th. *Indian Cheilodipterus*. 3 *Ambassis ornatus* n. Th. *Common Indian Ambassis*.



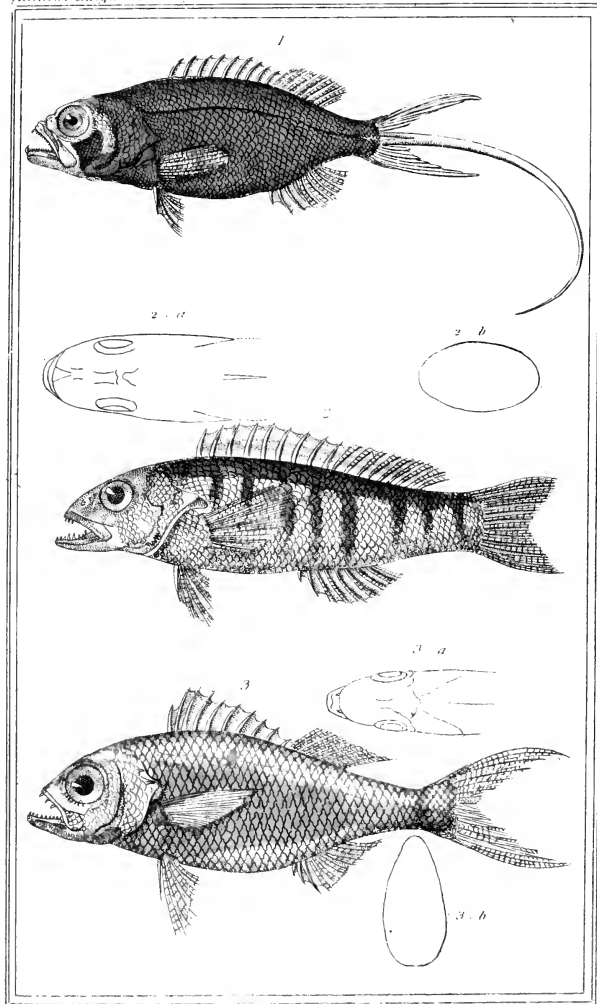
1 P *Lucioperca sandra* n. The Common Pike Perch 2 P *Lucioperca americana* The American Perch
3 *Huro nigricans* n. The Black Bass of the Huron



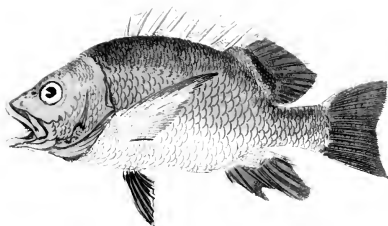
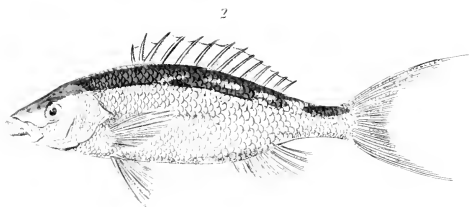
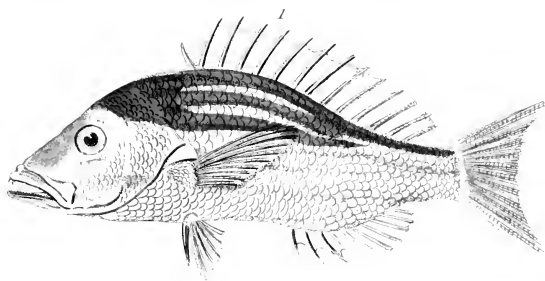
1. *Lucioperca Volgensis pallus* - The Russian Perch. 2. *Niphon* species - The Niphon. 3. *Euplosus armatus* - The Armored Euplosus.



1 *Serranus anthrax*. The spined Serranus : 2. *Serranus cabrilla*, Nob. The common Serranus
3. *Serranus aquas*, Nob. The Merou of the Mediterranean !

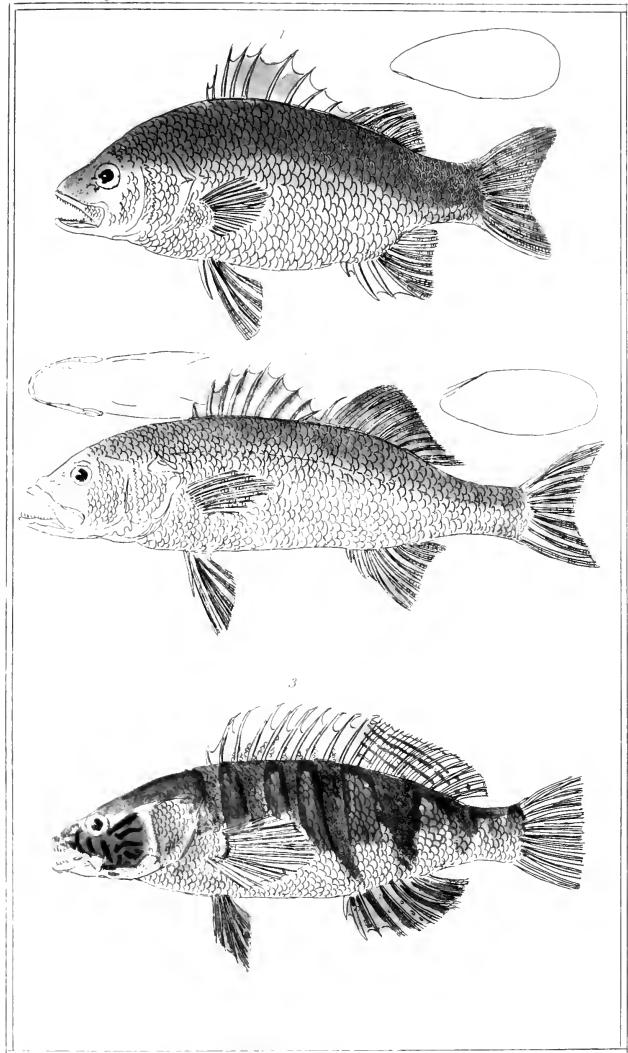


1. *Serranus phaeon* Nob. Long-tailed Serranus. 2. *Serranus fasciatus* Nob. The Banded Serranus. 3. *Serranus oculatus* Nob. The large-eyed Serranus.

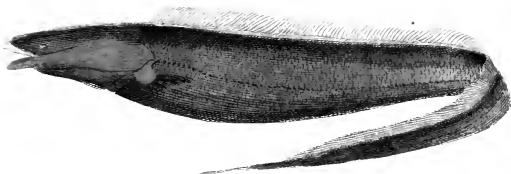
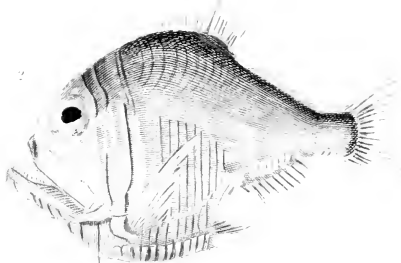


1. *Mesoprium unimaculatus*. One spotted Mesoprium. 2. *Mesoprium chrysurus* Nob. Golden tailed Mesoprium.

3. *Diaope rivulata* Nob. The Banded Diaope.

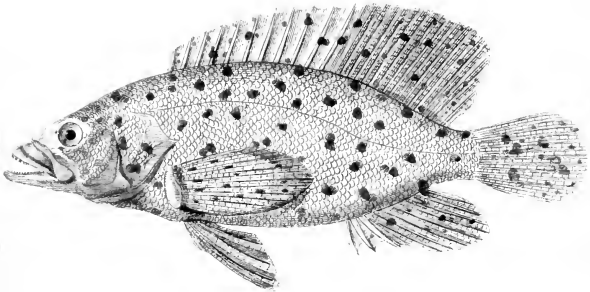
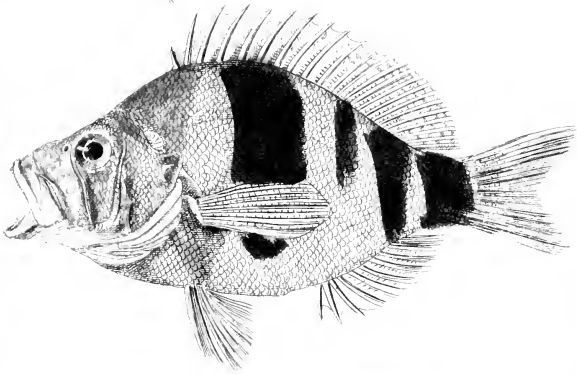
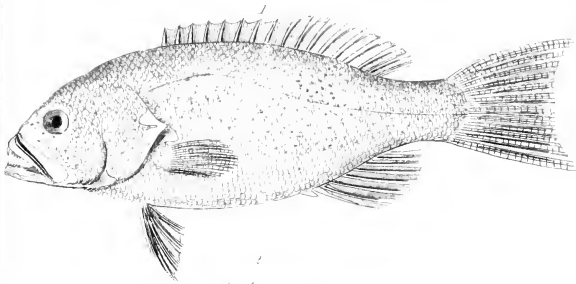


1 *Labax acuminatus* 2 *Labax apus* 3 *Seranus strilatus*.

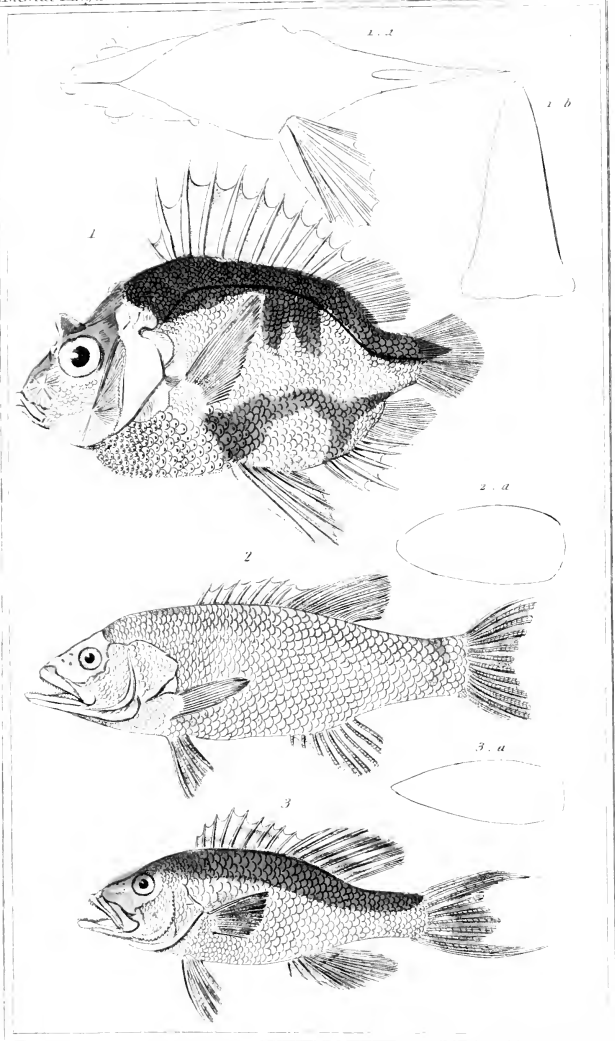


1 *Stereoptyx diaphana* 2 *Stereoptyx diaphana*

3 *Gymnarchus senegalensis*

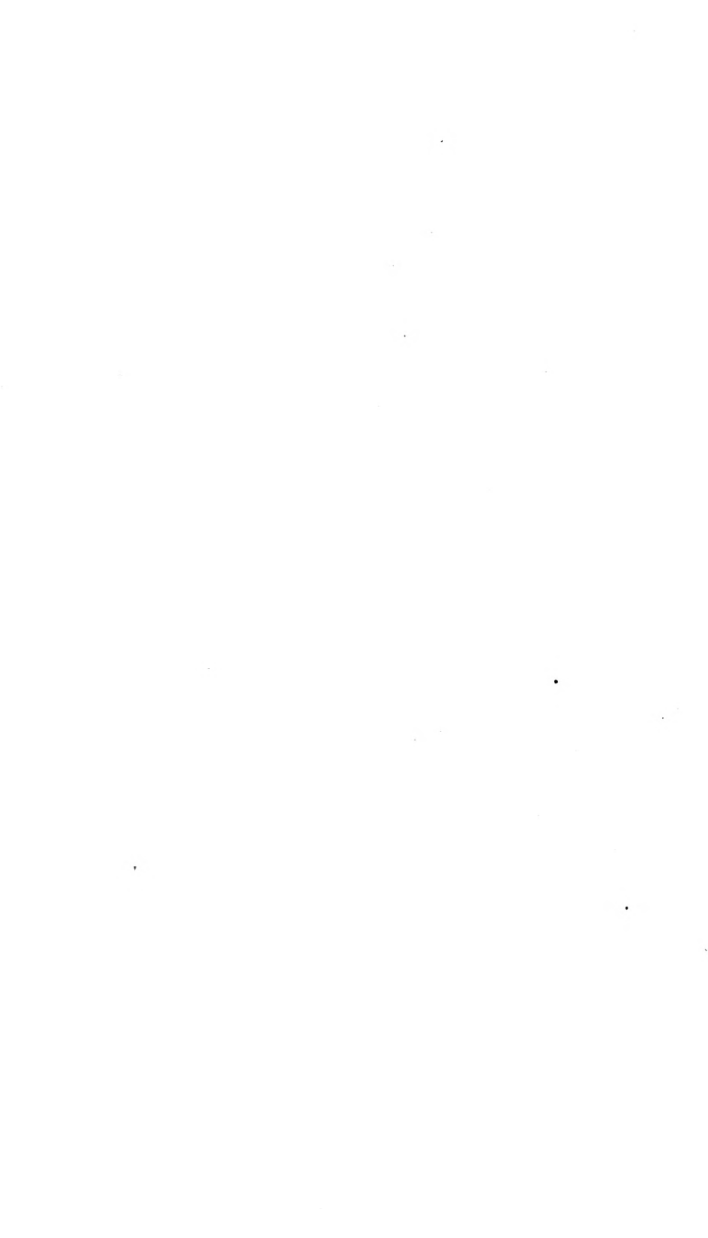


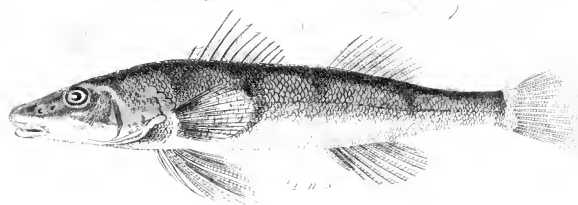
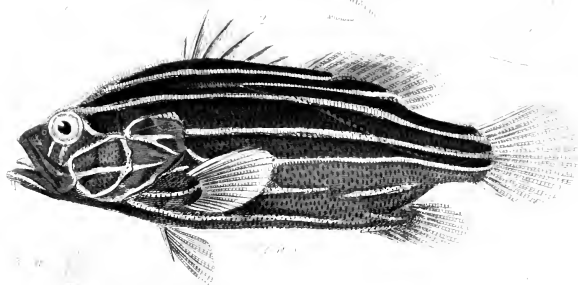
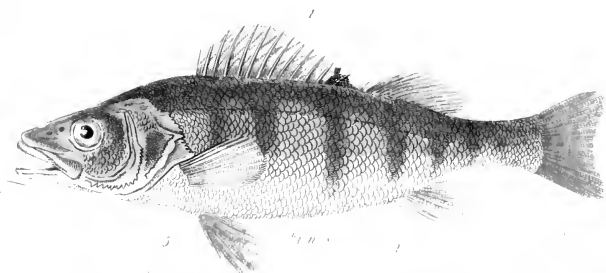
1. *Plectropoma leopardinus* n. Leopard Spotted Plectropoma 2. *Plectropoma puerile* n. Beautiful Plectropoma 3. *Serranus altivelis* Large Finned Serranus



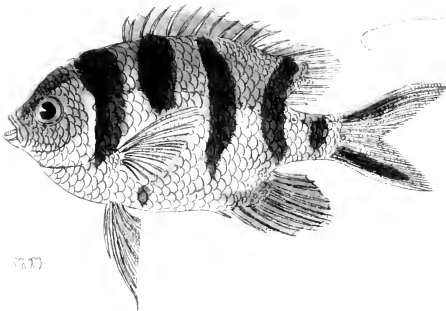
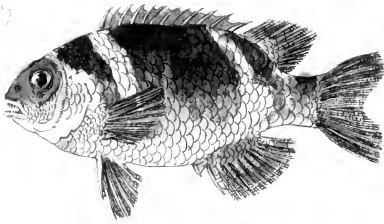
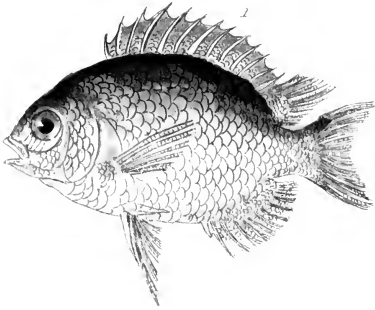
1. *Pentaceros capensis* Nob. 2. *Grystes salmoides* Nob. The Salmon formed growler
3. *Centropomus nigriceps* Nob. American Black Bate

London, G. Henderson 2 Old Bailey

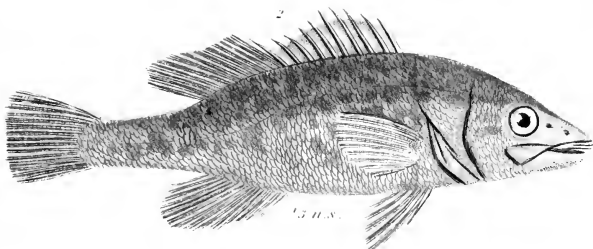
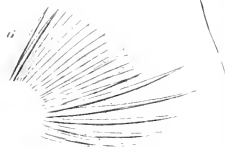
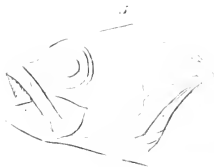
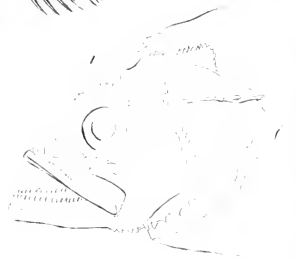
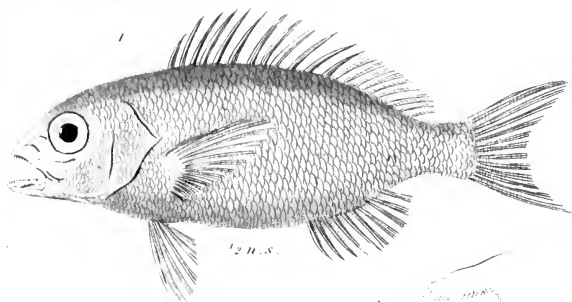




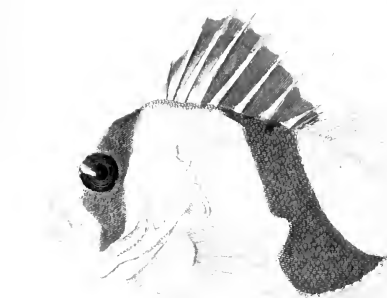
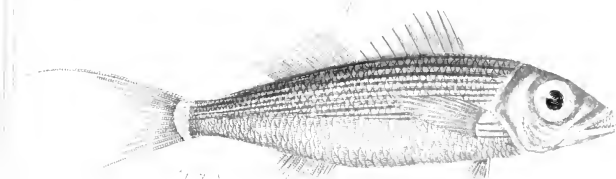
1 *Perca xeroto granulata* 'The granulated Perch' 2 *Grammistes orientalis* 'The Oriental grammist'
 3 *Aspro vulgare* 'The common Aspro' 4 Head of the *Labrax vulgare* 'The Bass or Perch' 5 Head of the
Lates nebulosus 'The American Pike'



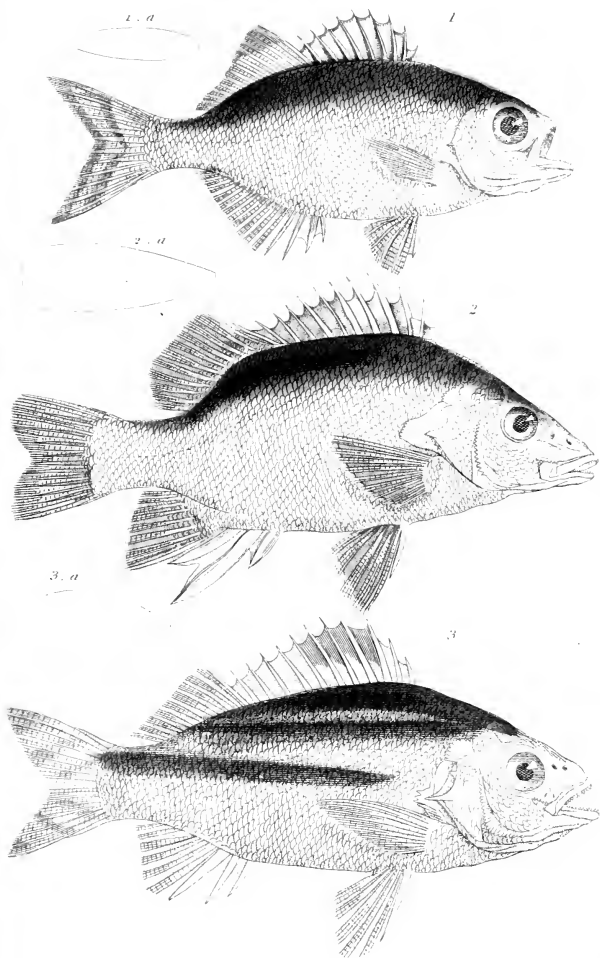
1 Hehases insulatus n. 2 Pomacentrus fasciatus n. 3 Glyphisodon celestinus n.



1. *Centropristis striaticeps*. The Golden Red Perch. 2. *Gristes macquariensis* (L.). The Growler of New South Wales. 3. Head of the *Acerina vulgaris*. The Common Greenling. 4. Head of the *Polyprium corymbosum*. The Mediterranean Cornet. 5. Head of the *Rypterus arcuatus*. The Soup-Wet. 6. Fin of the *Carcharias nasutus*.

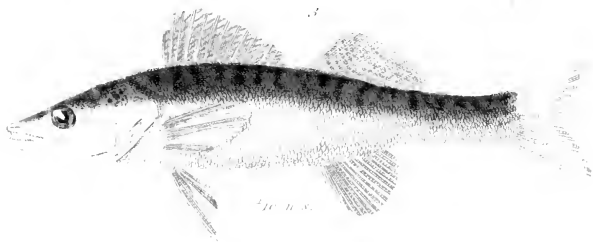
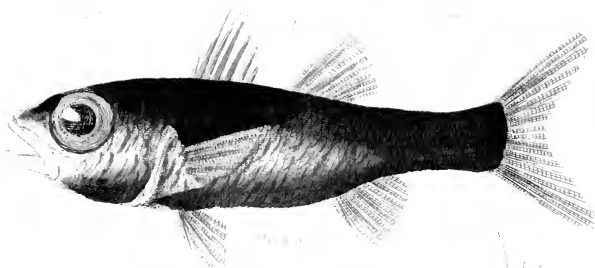
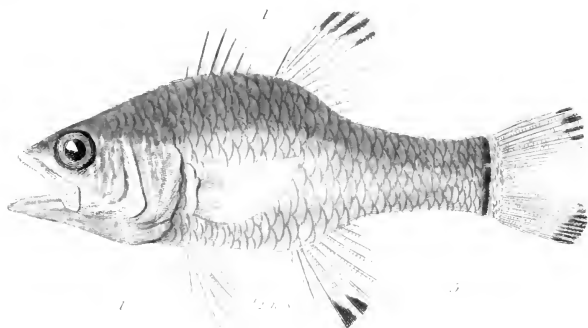


1. *Thalassoma muricatum*. The Surge wrasse. (Thalassoma muricatum)
2. *Thalassoma muricatum*. The Surge wrasse. (Thalassoma muricatum)
3. Head of the Surge wrasse. (Thalassoma muricatum)
4. Head of the Surge wrasse. (Thalassoma muricatum)



1 *Dulus marginatus* *Nob.* The Bordered Dulse 2 *Dutma argentea*

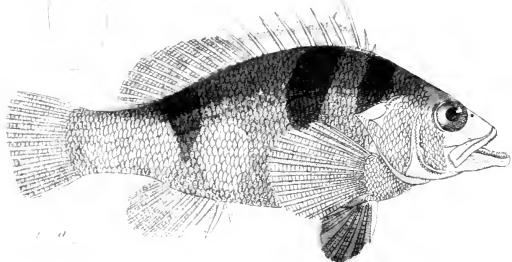
3. *Therapon Theraps*



1. *Apogon niger* Mullerum. The Red Surge wrasse. 2. *Pseudomugil telescopum*. The Telescope Pseudomugil. 3. *Lutepinna sandra*. The Common Sandre. 4. Head of the *Cheilodipterus arabicus*. Fish of the Arabs. 5. Head of the *Ambassis commersoni*. The Dwarf.

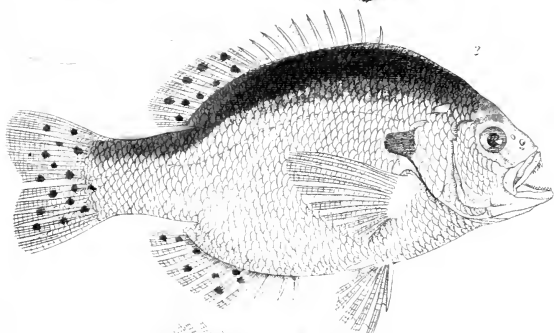


1. a

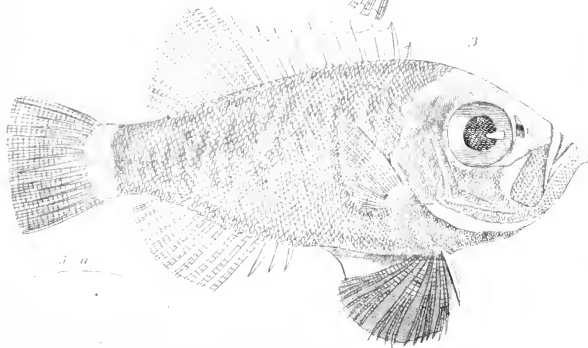


1. d

2



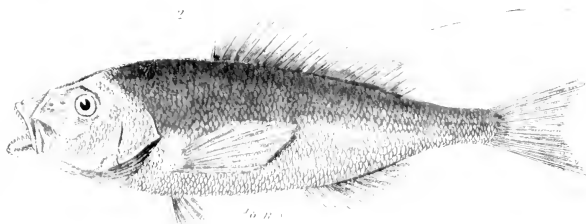
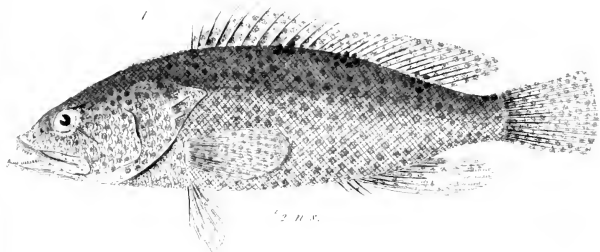
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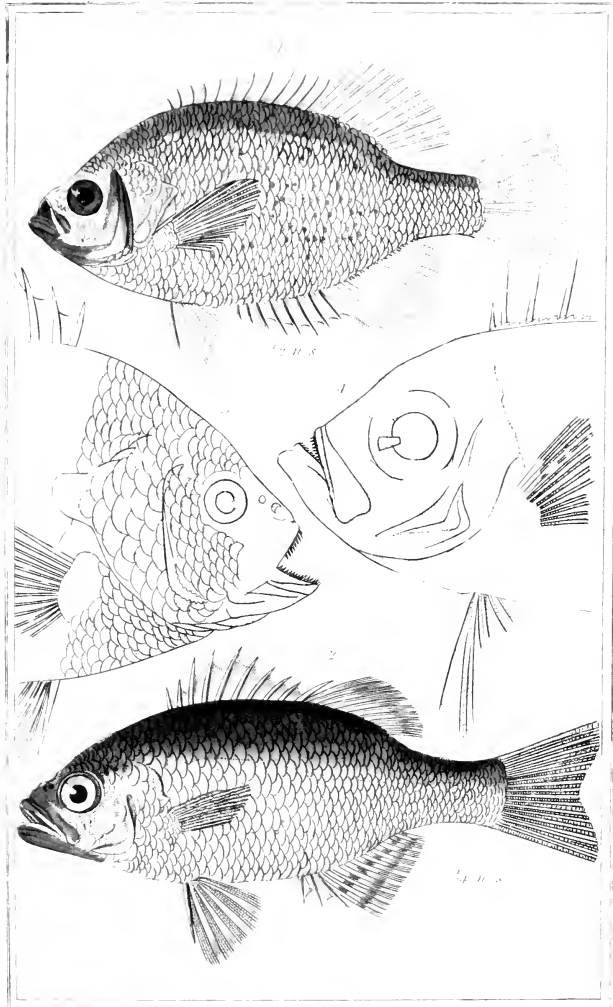
3. a

1 *Dulichis maris* Job. 2 *Pomotis vulgaris* Job. The common *Pomotis* or American Pond Perch.

3 *Braacanthus japonicus* Job. The *Pracaanth* of Japan.

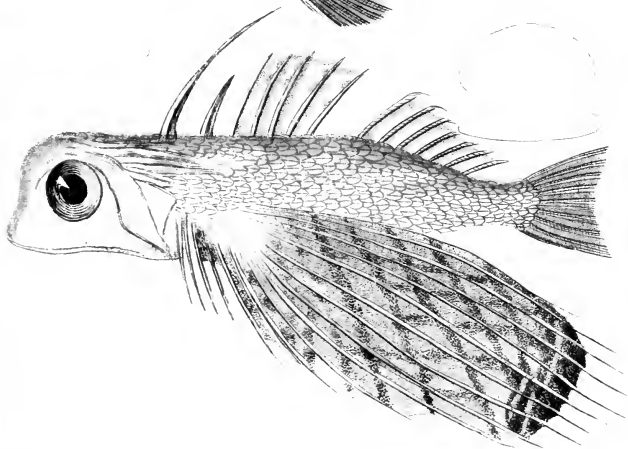
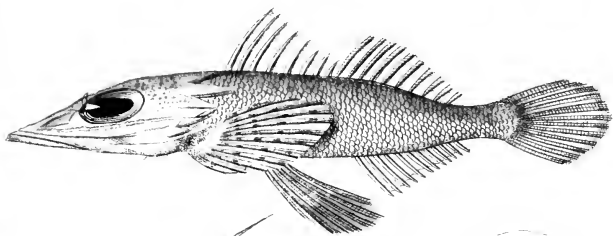
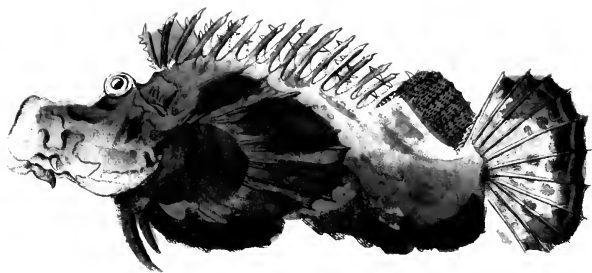


1 *Serranus haemulonius* (Lac.) or Merou. The Hogman Sea Perch. 2 *Mesopriovula* (Lac.) The tea ranha or Red Mesopriov. 3 Head of the *Plectroponus puella* (Cuv.) The White Lady of Martinique. A Head of the *Serranus anthus* or a Barber (Lac.) The Mediterranean Barber. 5 Head of the *Diapope rivulata* (Cuv.) The Coronandel Orati.



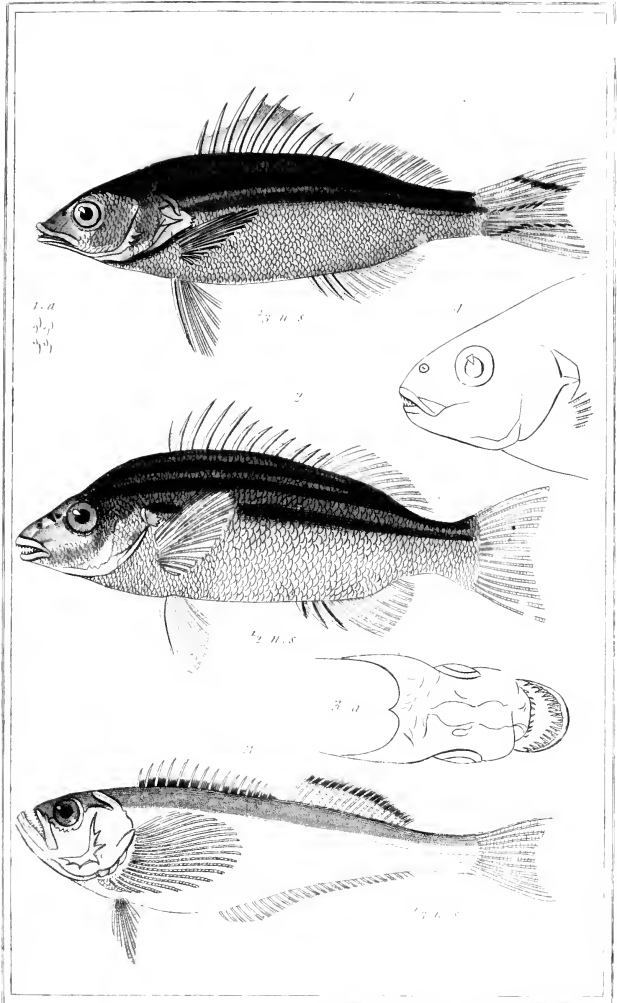
1 *Centrarchus sparoides*. 2 *Dula's rupestris*. (The Dault. 3. Head of the *Pomotis vulgaris*.
The American Pond Perch. 4. Head of the *Priacanthus japonicus*. The Priacanthus of Japan

2

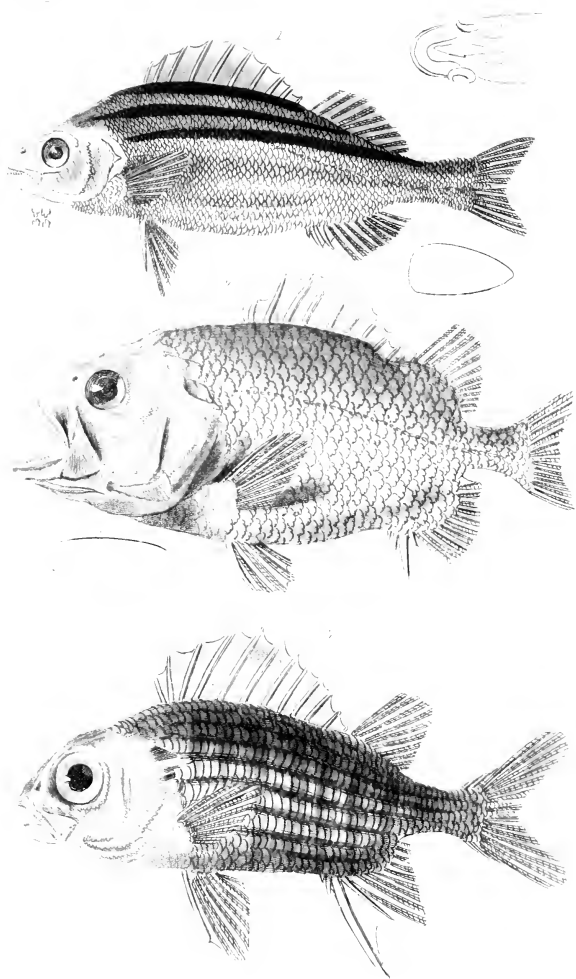


1 Pelor filamentosum n. 2 Platycephalus asper. 3 Dactylopterus orientalis nob



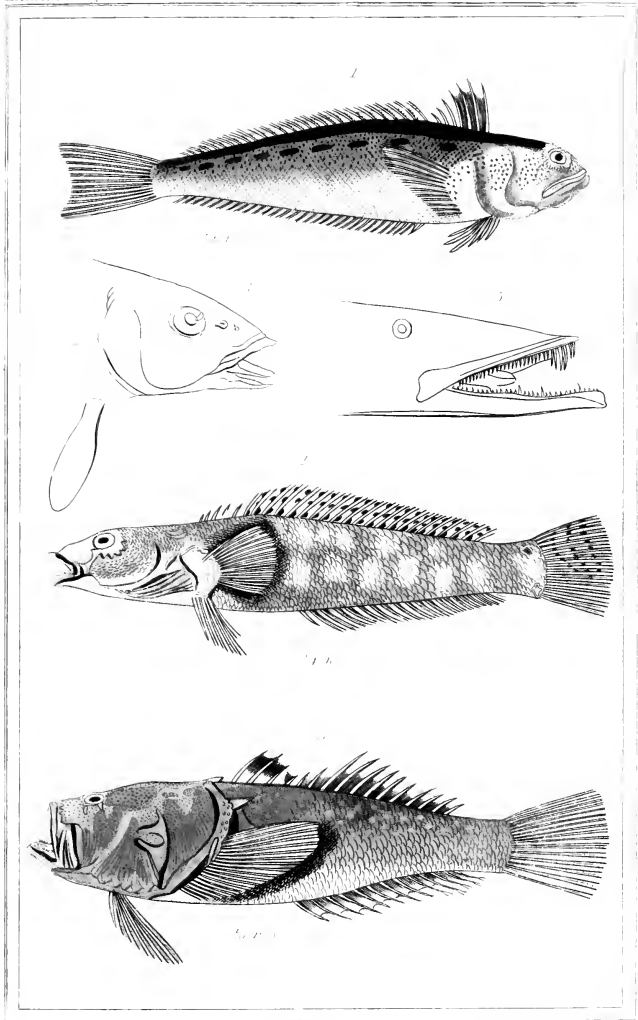


1. *Therapon pata*. The *Therapon*. 2. *Petate's quadriocentrus*. The four-hued *Petate's*. 3. *Trichodon Stelleri*. The *Trichodon*. A Head of the *ilclutes xadimatus*. The six-lined *ilclutes*.



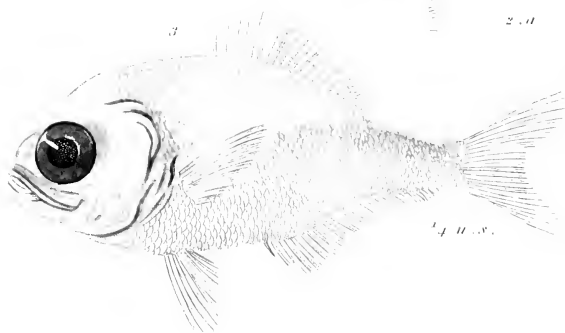
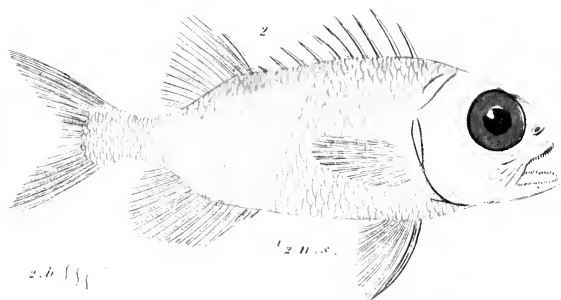
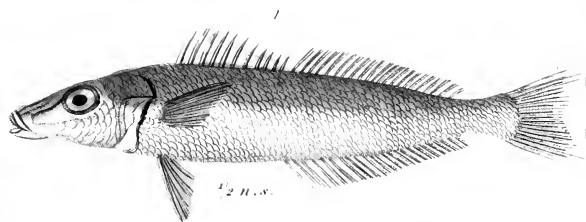
1 *Helotes yuccifolius* (Cuv.) 2 *Myripristis murdjan* (Forsk.) 3 *Holocentrum hastatum* (Forsk.)





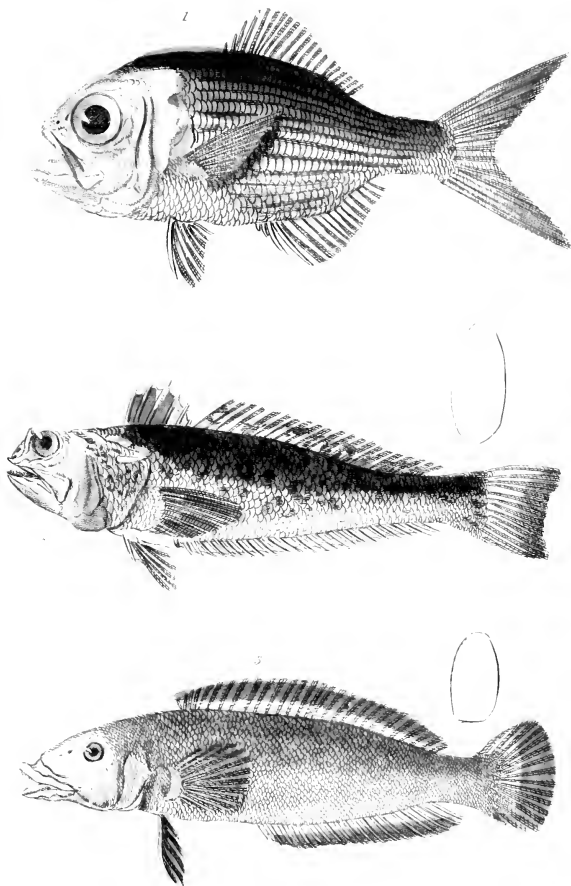
1. *Trachinus araneus* Risso. 2. *Percis cancellata*. 3. *Uranoscopus guttatus*.

4. Head of the *Pingupe Brasiliensis*. 5. Head of the *Percophus Brasiliensis*.

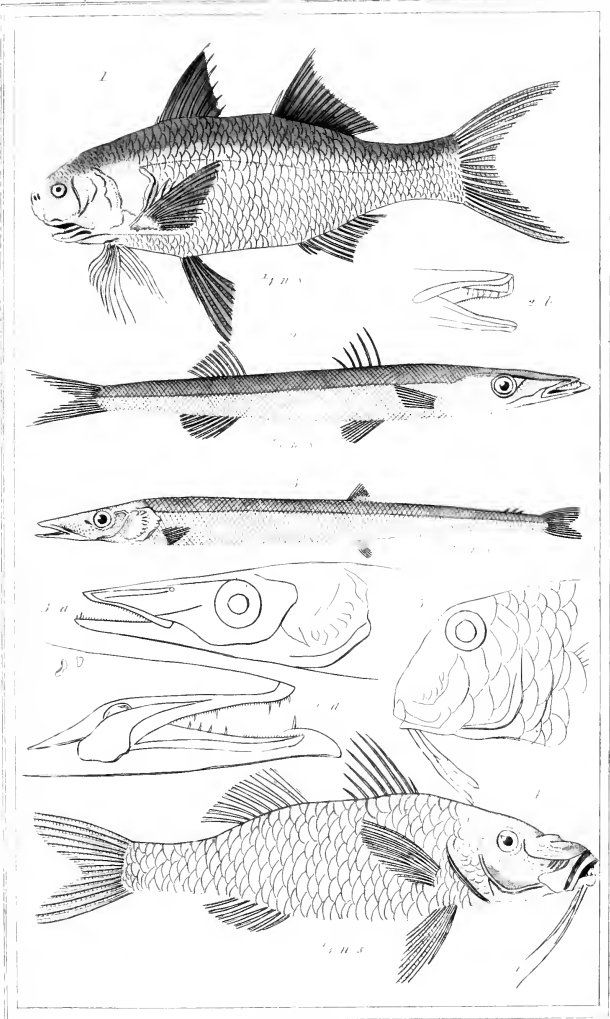


1 *Sillago cythara.* 2 *Meripristes seychellensis.*

3 *Beryx decabrachius.*

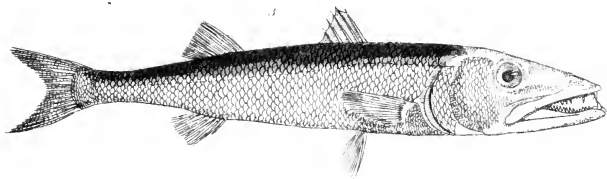
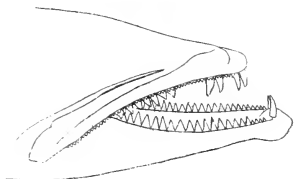
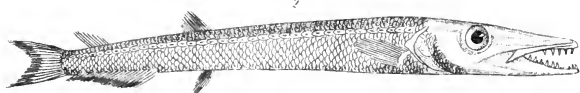
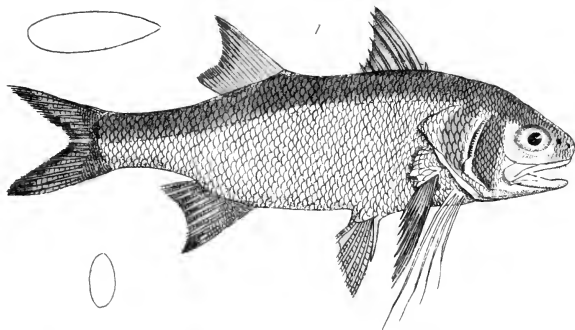


1. *Beryx* 2. *Trachinus* 3. *Pingupe*



1. *Polynemus emendactylus*. 2. *Sphyræna vulgaris*. 3. *Paralepis coregonoides* Risso.
4. *Upeneus luteus*. 5. Head of the *Mullus barbatus*.

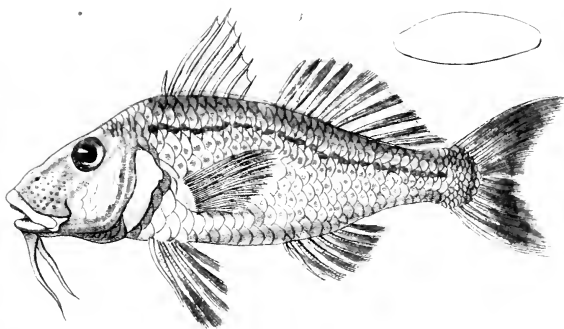
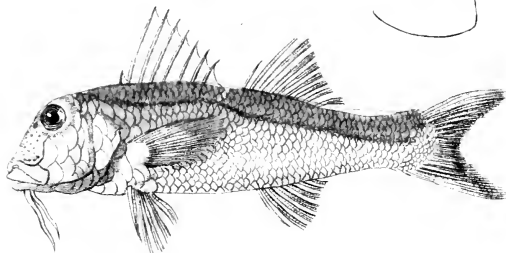
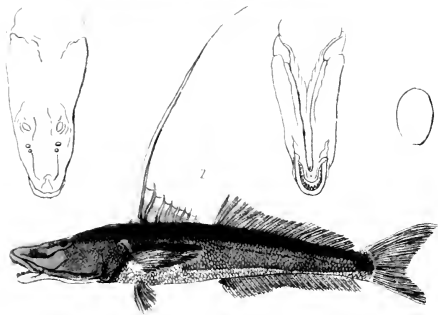




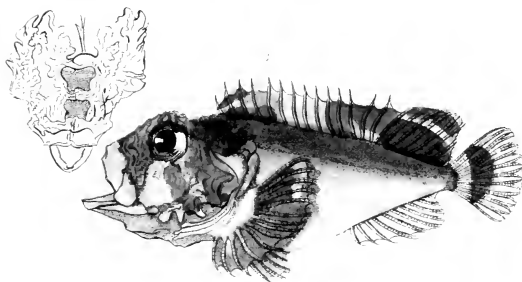
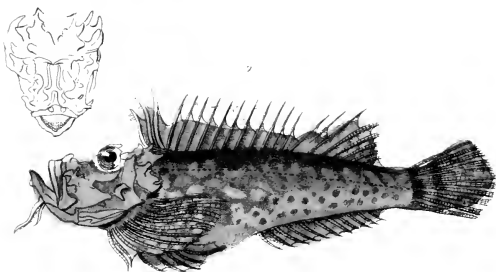
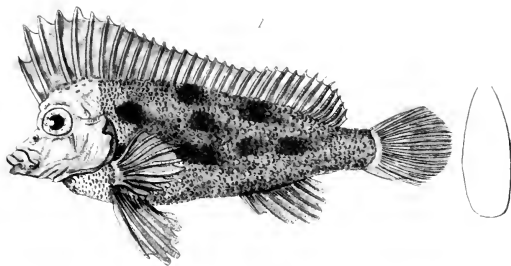
1. *Polynemus quadrifidus* Th. Temm. et Schlegel. 2. *Paralepis aplocheilichthys* Risso.
3. *Sphyræna tiburo* (Linn.) Temm. et Schl.



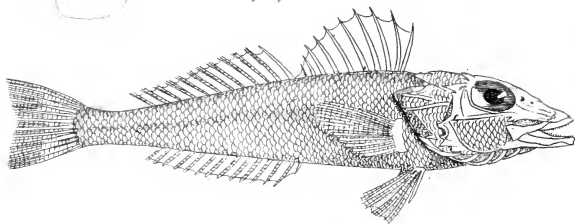
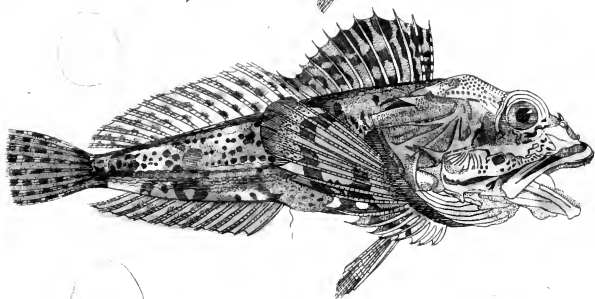
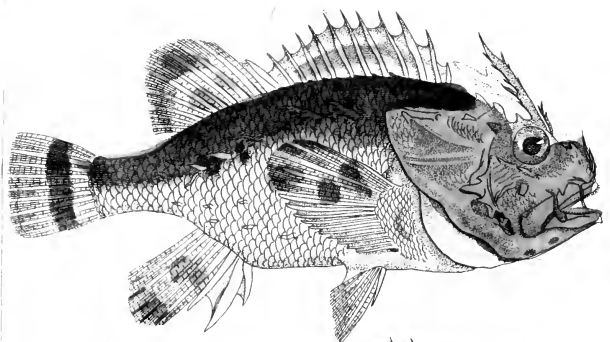
Head of a Cod — *Gadus morhua*, Lin.



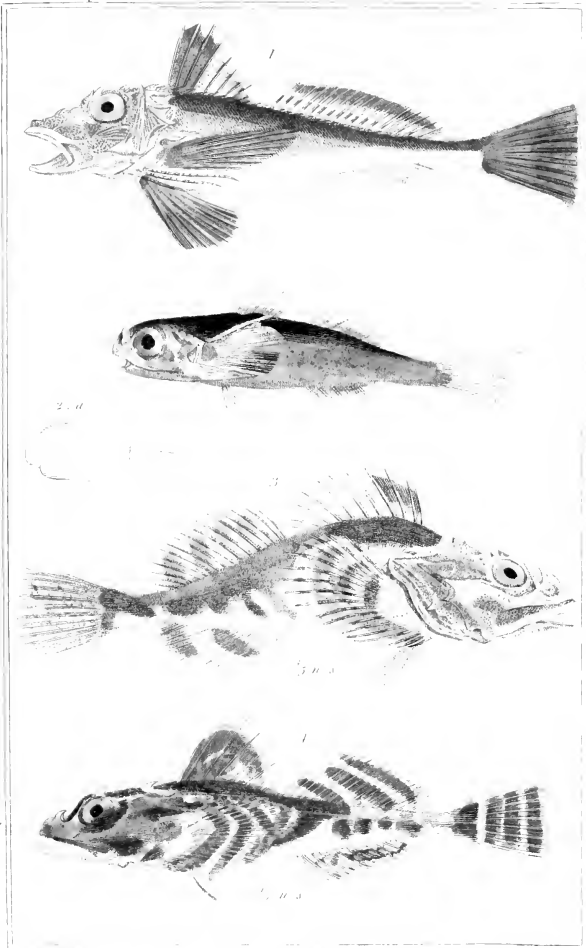
1 *Sillago denudata* 2 *Mullus barbatus* 3 *Epinephus* 4



1 *Agriopus* 2 *Petalopterus* 3 *Synnottia*

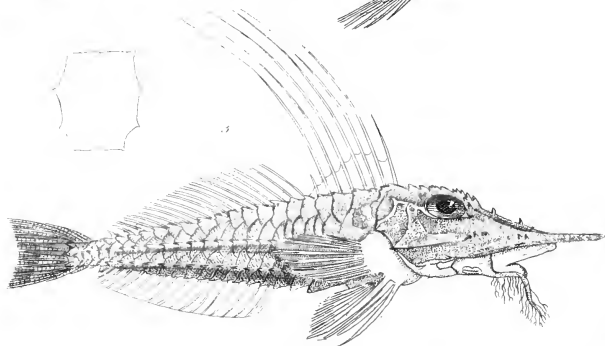
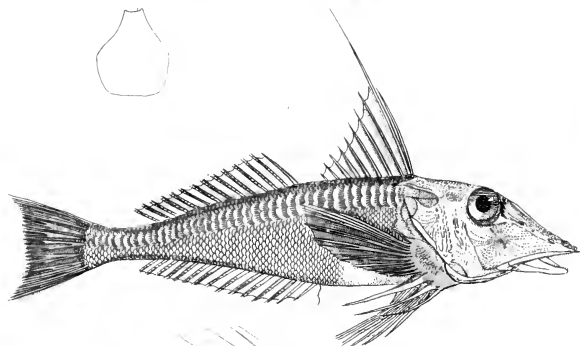
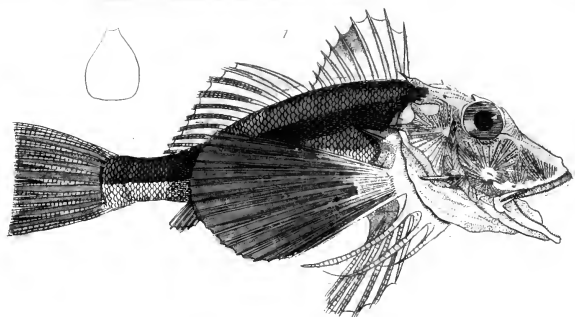


1 Scorpaena 2 Bombus 3 Headlepidotus

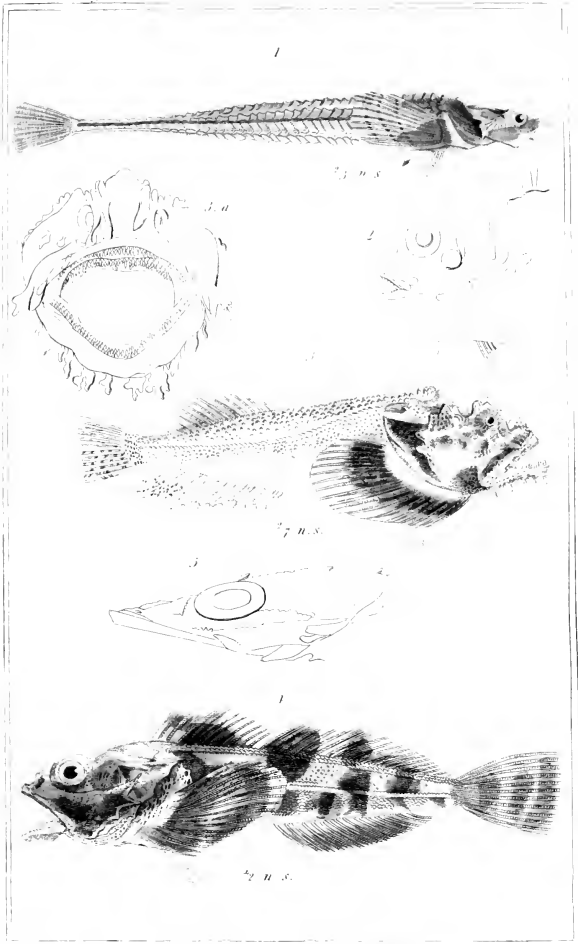


1. *Tegia paridoptera* Val. & Gay. 2. *Cephalocanthus spinicellatus*. 3. *Cottus porosus* Gar.

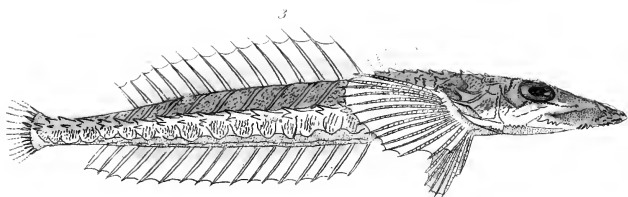
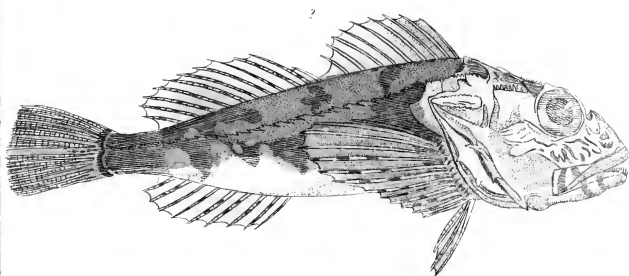
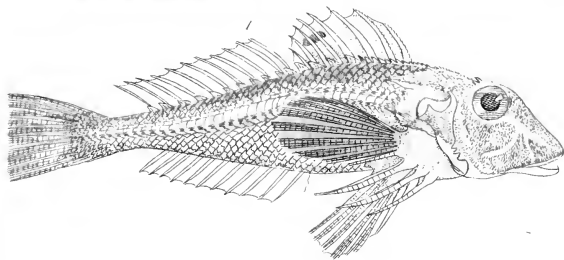
4. *Cottus octodecemspinosus* Lin.



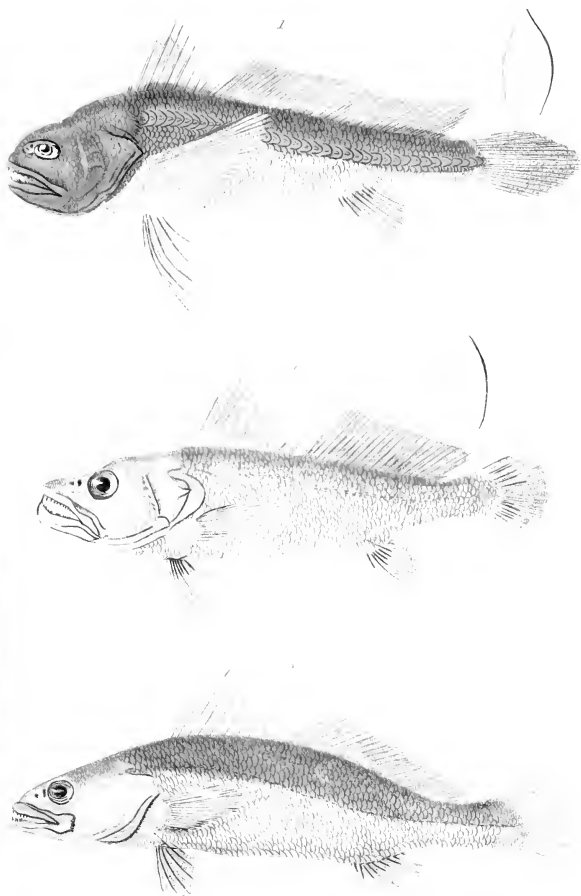
1 *Prionotus* 2 *Tigla* 3 *Prionotus*



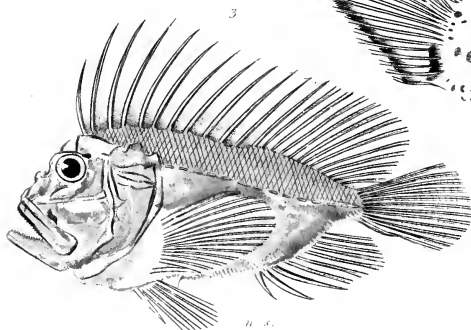
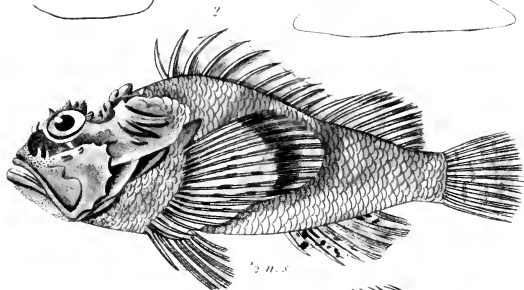
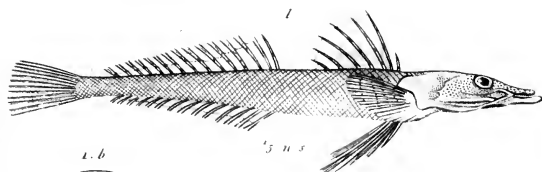
1. *Aspidiophorus segahensis* (n) 2. Head of the *Aspidiophorus quadricornis* (n) 3. *Hemitripterus americanus* (n) 4. *Hemideipodus Tilesii* (n) 5. Head of the *Platycephalus asper* (n)



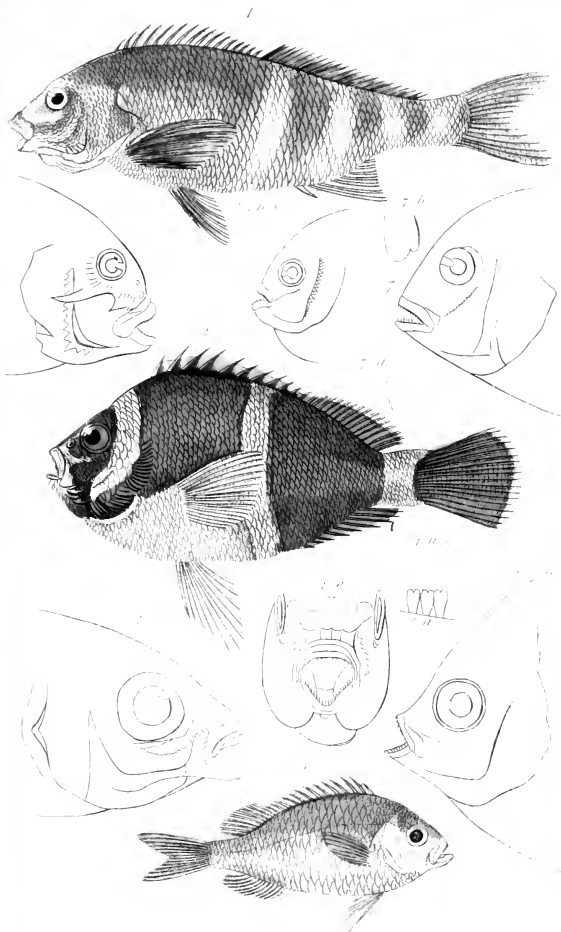
1. *Trigla papilio* - The Butterfly Gurnard. 2. *Cottus* - The Cottus. 3. *Ophichthus* - The Snake Eel.



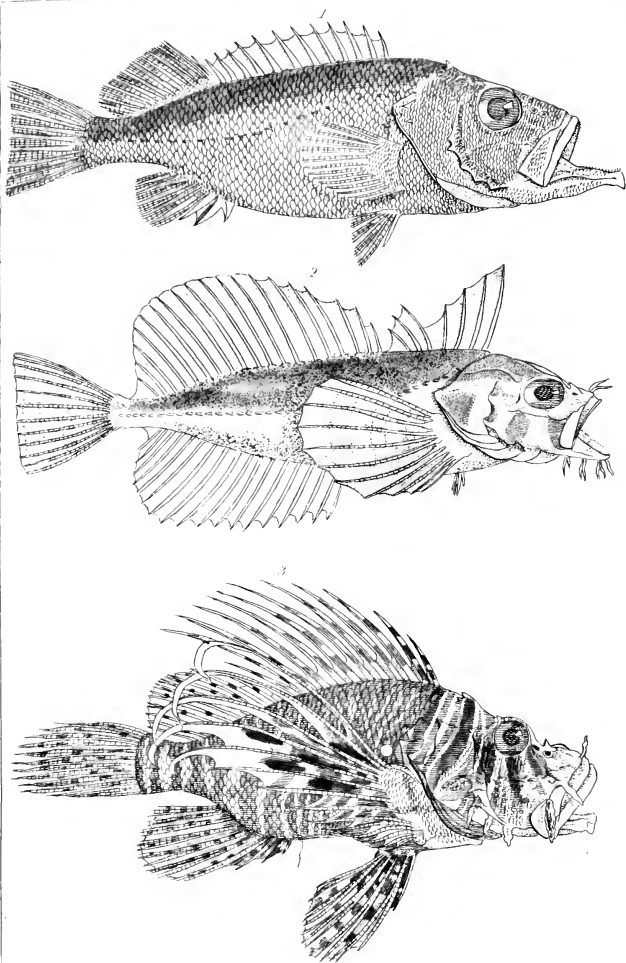
1. *Serenoa pama* n. 2. *Oglinthus calba* n. 3. *Oglinthus latreillei* n.



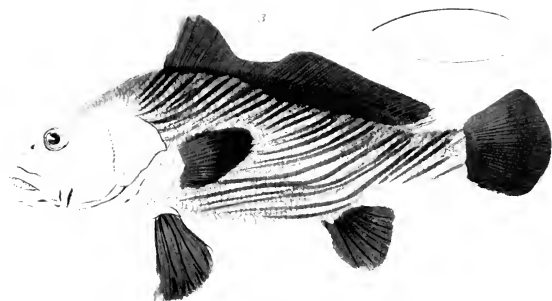
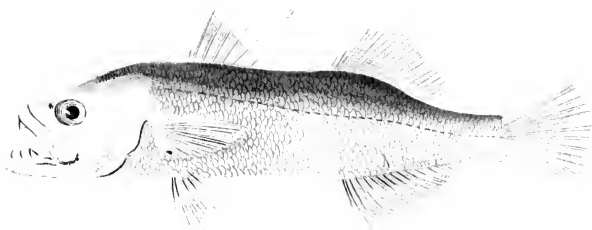
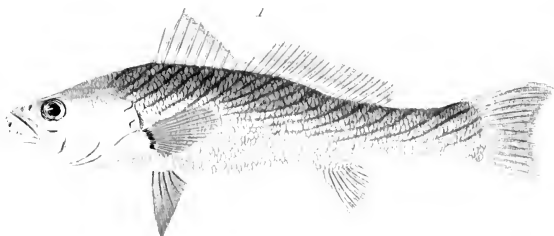
1 *Platycephalus orientalis* (Lacepede) (the body towards the head) 1. b Thickness of the middle 2. *Scorpaenopsis diabolus* (Lacepede) 3. *Tetraodon lineatus* (Lacepede)



1 *Chelodactylus Antares*. 2 *Amphiprion*. 3 *Amphiprion*. 4 *Amphiprion*. 5 *Amphiprion*. 6 *Amphiprion*. 7 *Amphiprion*. 8 *Amphiprion*. 9 *Amphiprion*.

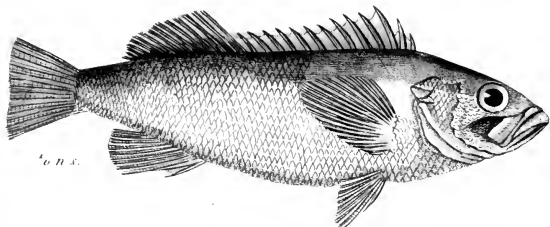


1 *Sebastes inermis* n. 2 *Blepsias lothianus* n. 3 *Pterois volitans* n.

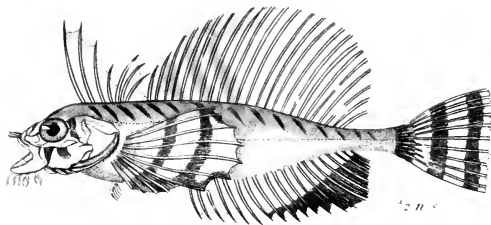


1 *Otolithus quatuordecim* n 2 *Ancyrodon parvipinnis* n 3 *Corvina semiluctuosa* n

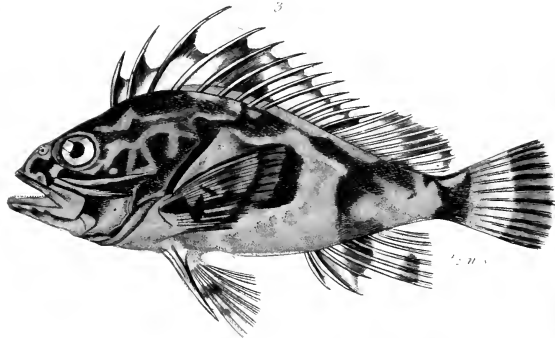
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2

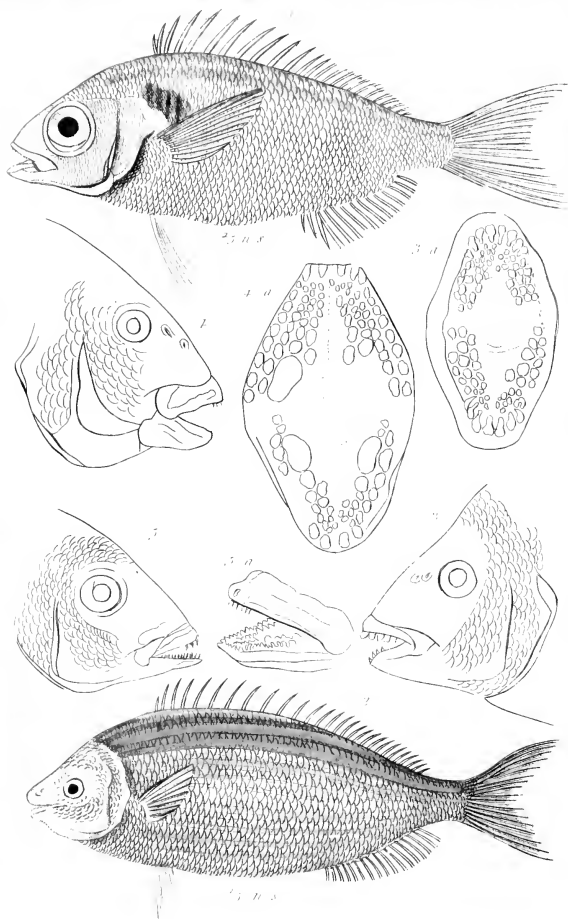


3



1 Schastes variabilis. 2 Blepsias trilobus.

3 Apistes marmoratus.



1 *Pagellus centrodentus*. 2 *Boops salpa*. 3. Head & teeth of the *Sargus haneli*. The *Sargus* of Rondelet. 4 Head & Dentition of the *Chrysopheys aurata*. The Golden Eye brow. 5. Head & Dentition of the *Pagellus erythrinus*. The Paed.

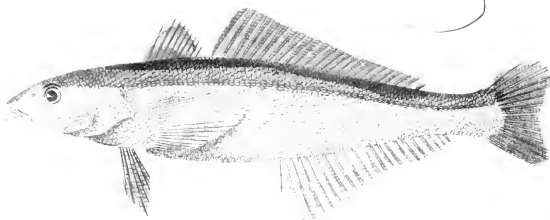
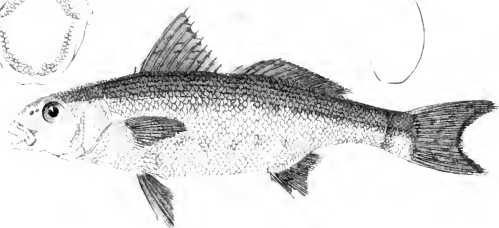
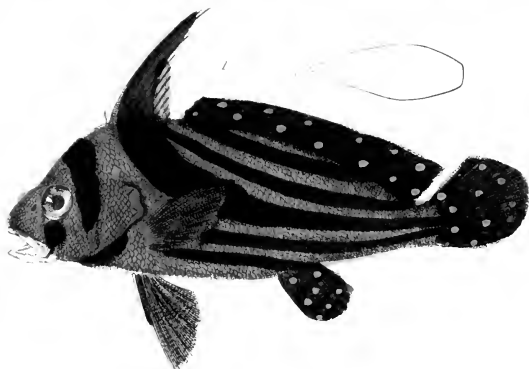
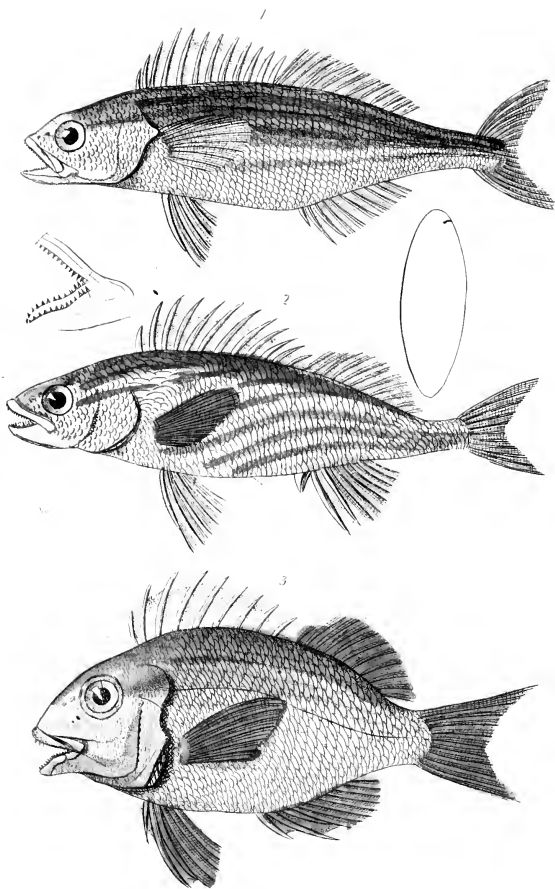
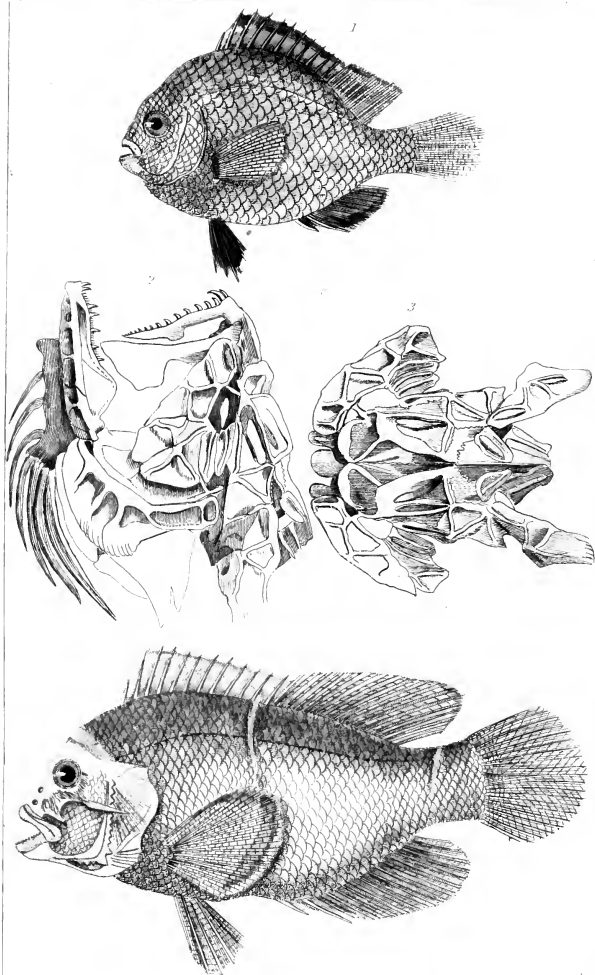


Fig. 1. *Thalassoma* (1) *Thalassoma* (2) *Thalassoma* (3) *Thalassoma* (4)

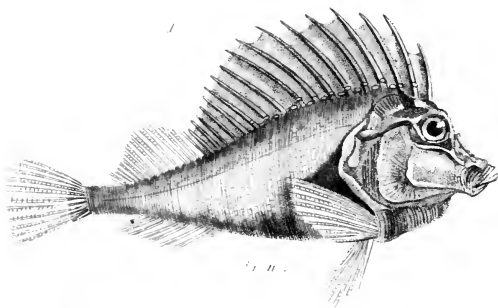


1. *Haemulon* 2. *Haemulon* 3. *Pristipoma*





1. *Pomadasys commersonnii*. 2 & 3. The Pomadasys commersonnii. 4. *Dascyllus marginatus* Ehr.



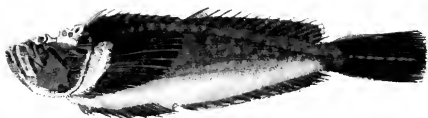
1. a



1. b



2. a

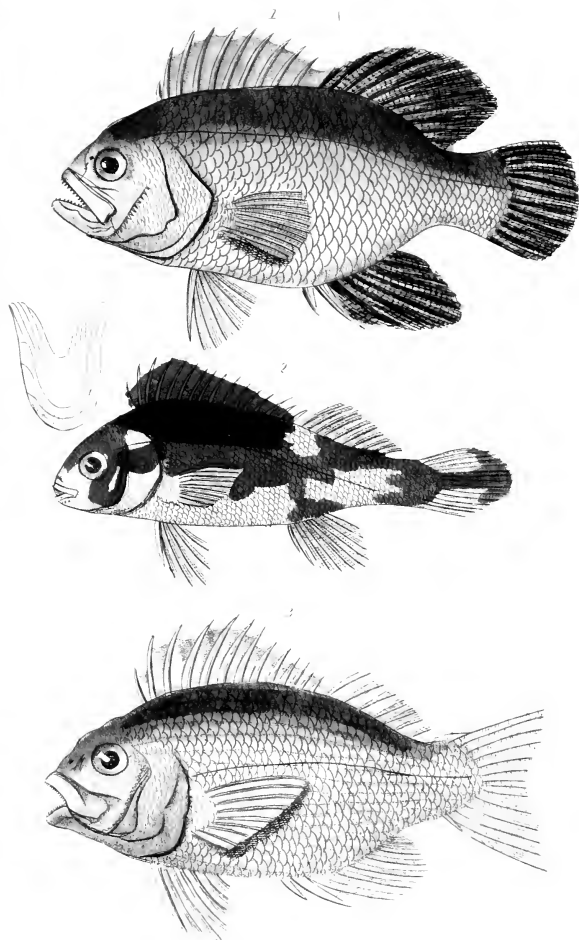


2. b

1. *Agriopus peruvianus* (Sw.) 2. *Pelur. n. 1006* (Sw.)

3. *Synanceia elongata* (Sw.)

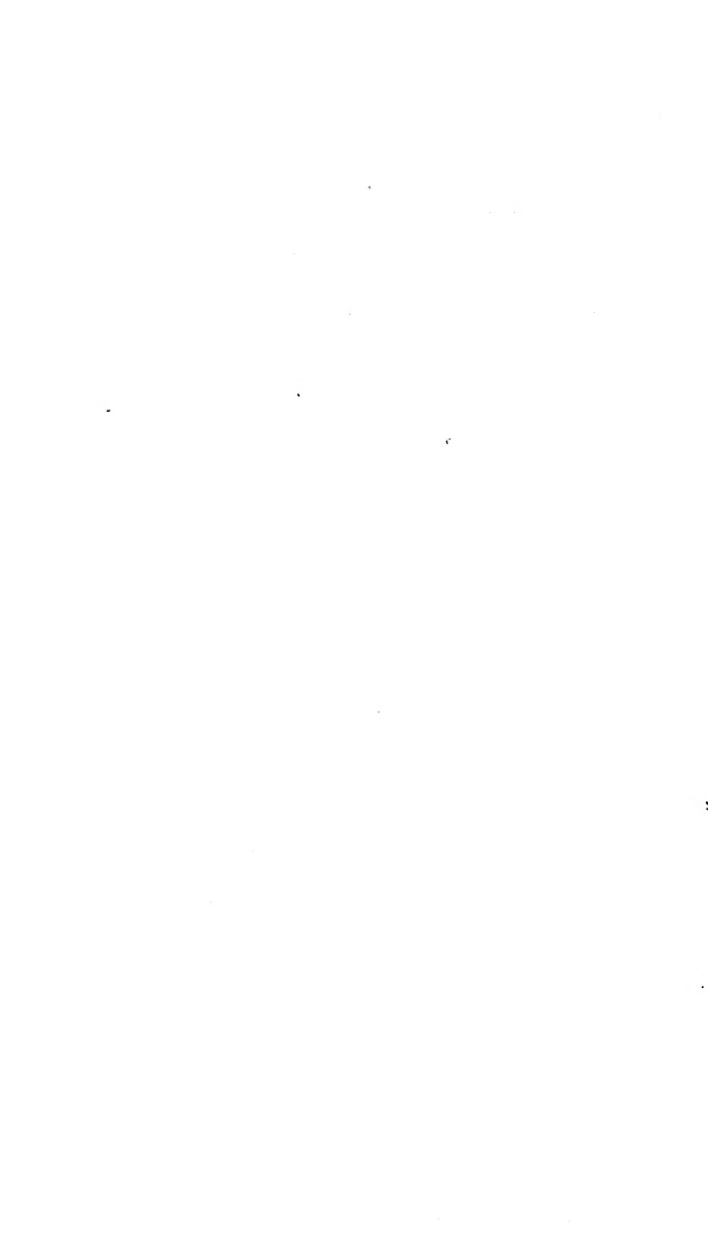
London & Blodgett's Fishes



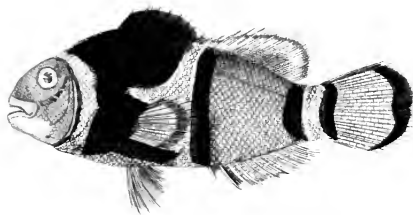
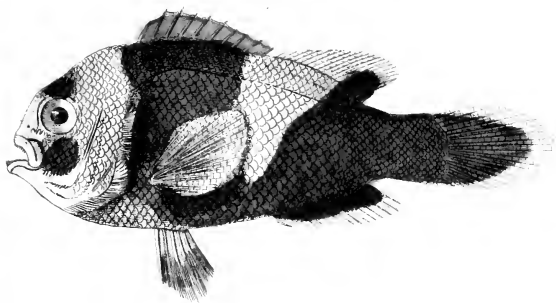
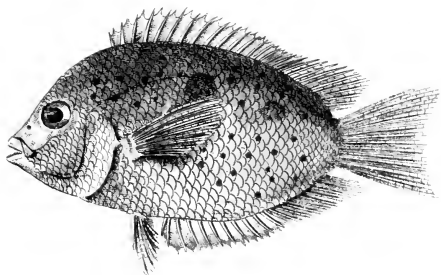
1. *Pomatos*

2. *Diaphanina*

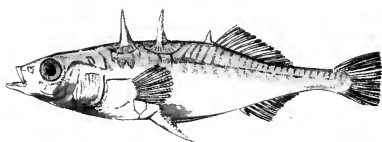
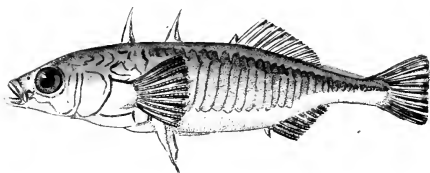
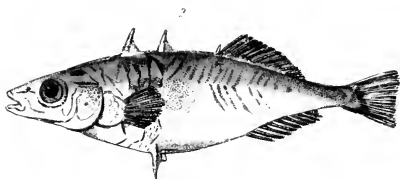
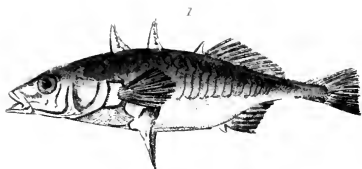
3. *Diaphanina*



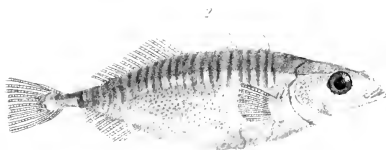
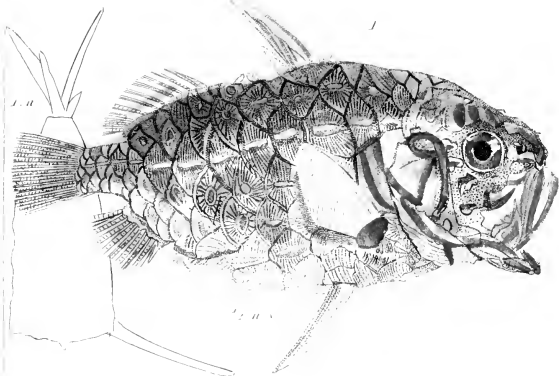
1



1. *Glyptodon acanthoptera* 2. *Amphiprion leucostriatus* 3. *Amphiprion melanopus*

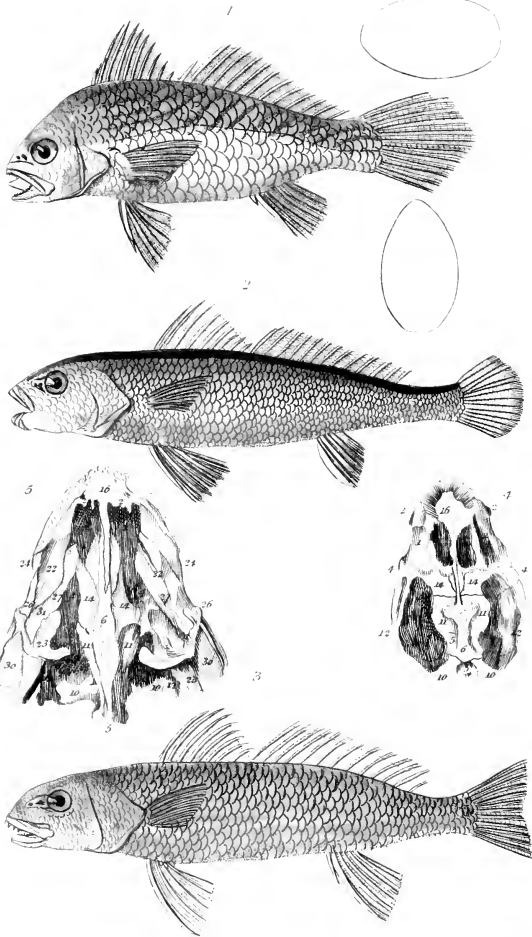


1 *Gasterosteus trachurus* Cur et Val 2 *Gasterosteus gymnaeus* Cur et Val 3 *Gasterosteus aculeatus* Cur et Val 4 *Gasterosteus aculeatus* Cur et Val



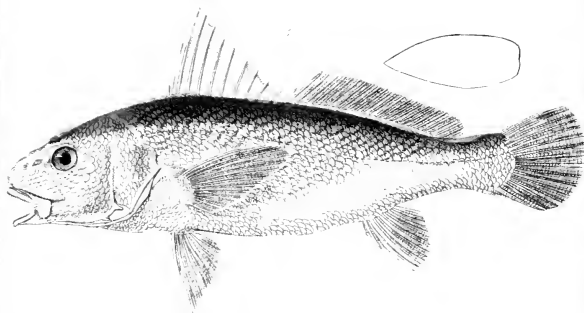
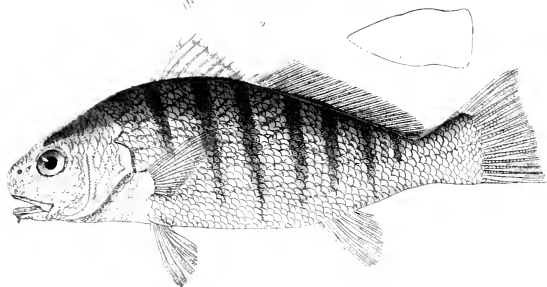
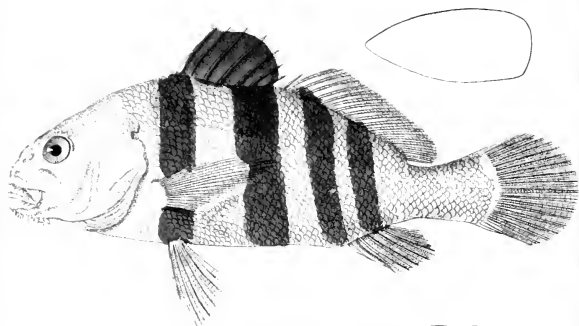
1. *Monocentris japonica*, tiv. 2. *Gasterosteus burchcentrus*, tiv.

3. *Oreosoma coniforme*, tiv.

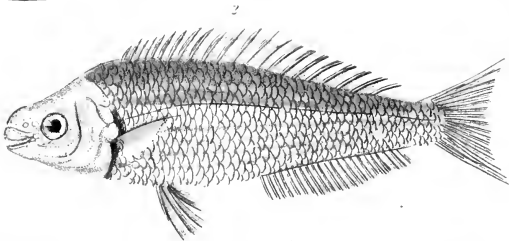
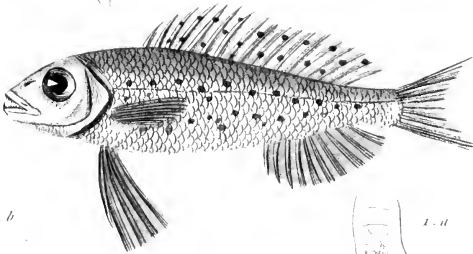
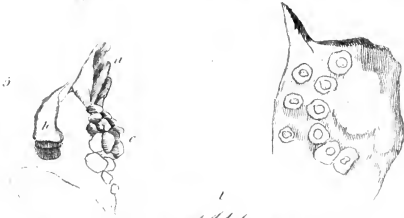
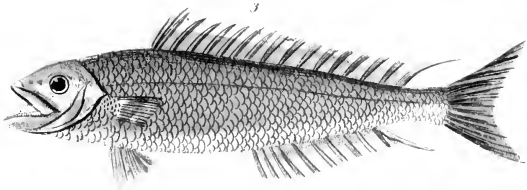


1 *LITHIDES breviceps*, Nob. The Larine. 2 *Lepipterus Franciscei*, Nob. The Leptere of the Island of St Francis. 3 *Corvina ocellata*, Nob. The Spotted Corvina.

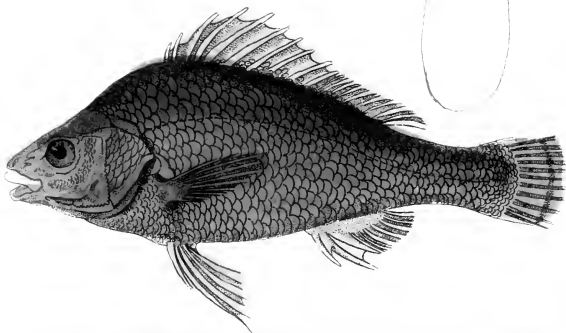
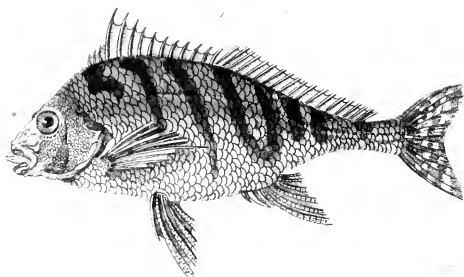
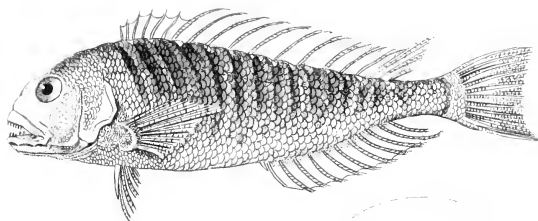
4 Anatomical details of the Brain of the *Anabas scinnal*. 5 Anatomical details of the Brain of the *Ophecephale*. London, 6 Henderson, 2 Old Bailey.



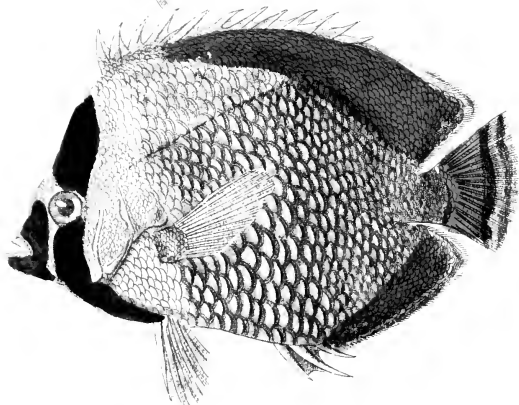
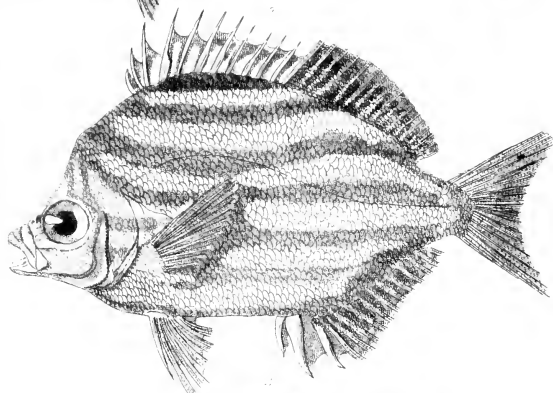
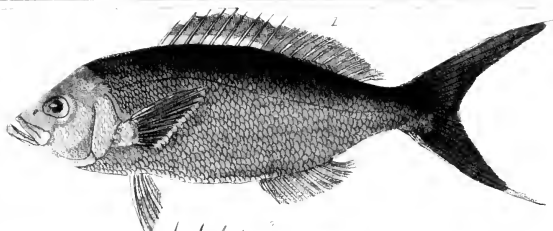
1 *Thalassoma lineare* (Forsk.) 2 *Thalassoma lineare* 3 *Thalassoma lineare*



1 *Mana vomerina* Nob. 2 *Boops salpa* Nob. 3 *Aphareus caruleus* Nob. 4. A fragment of the internaxillary jaw of a *Danachis* with the molars detached. 5. The superior internaxillary jaw of a *Sargus*. a. The incisors. b. The germ of an incisor tooth. c. The molars.



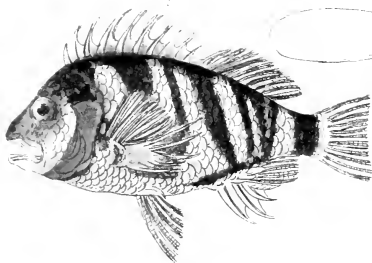
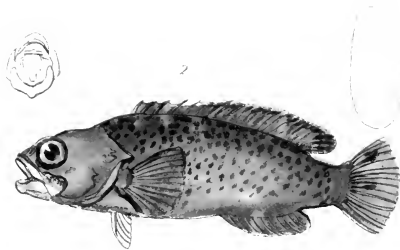
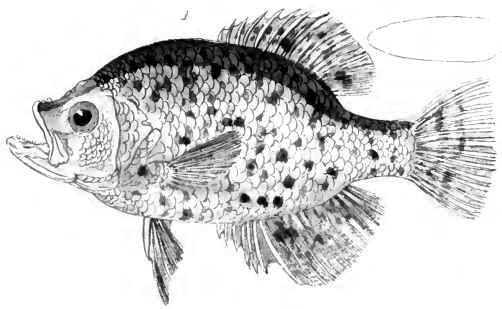
1. *Larbus* (1844) 2. *Chelodactylus* (1844) 3. *Macquaria* (1844)



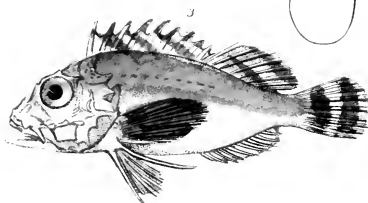
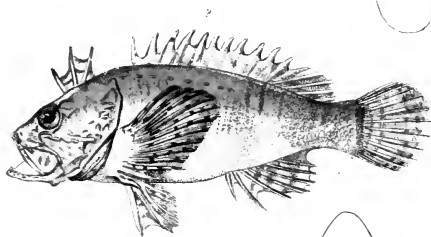
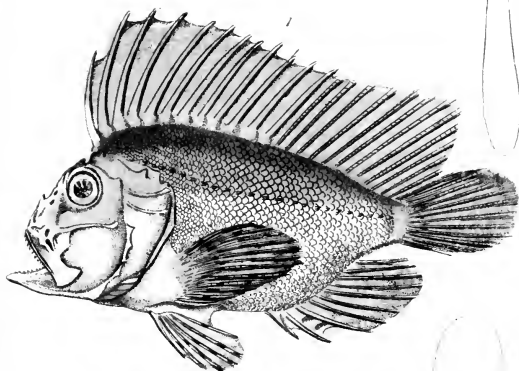
Thalassoma

Thalassoma

Thalassoma

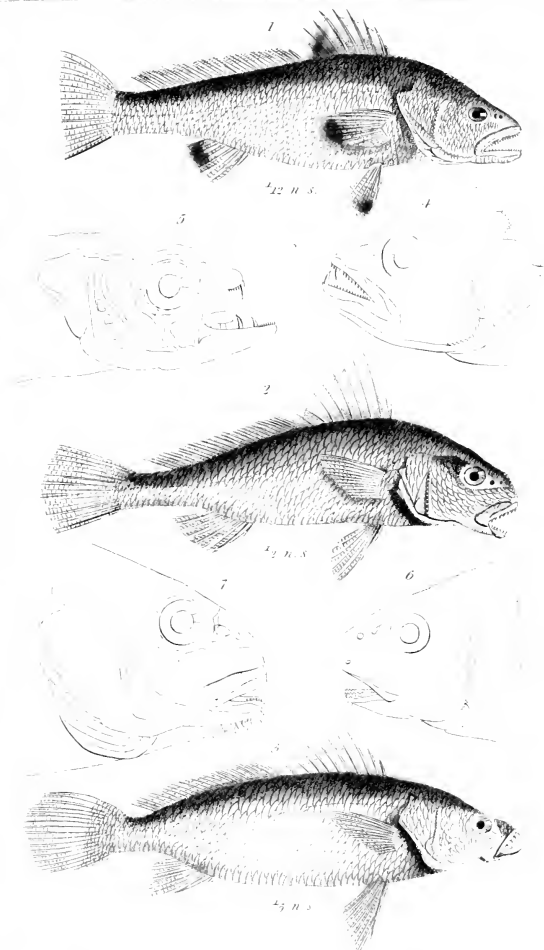


1 *Thalassoma muricatum* 2 *Thalassoma muricatum* 3 *Thalassoma muricatum*

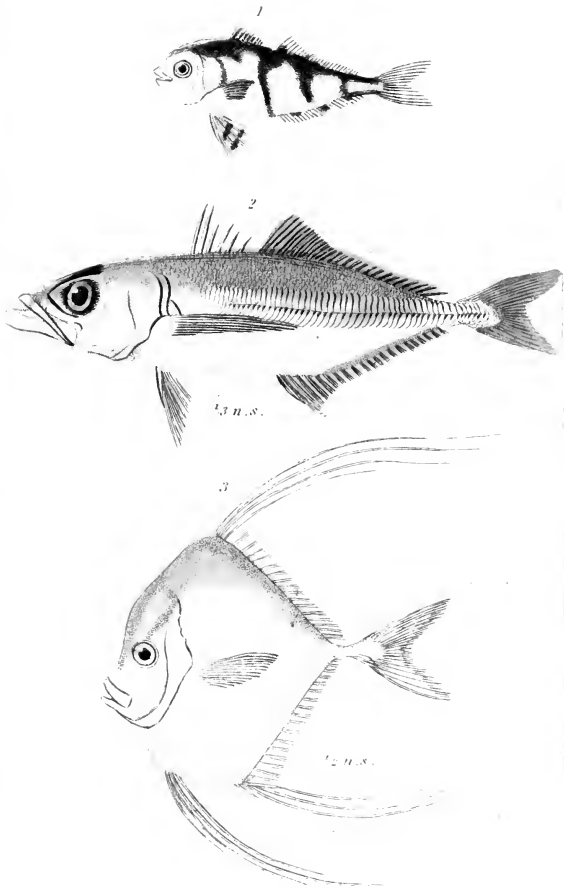


1 *Tamnanotus tricaanthus* Lacép. 2 *Apistus trachinoides* 3 *Apistus metadactylus* n

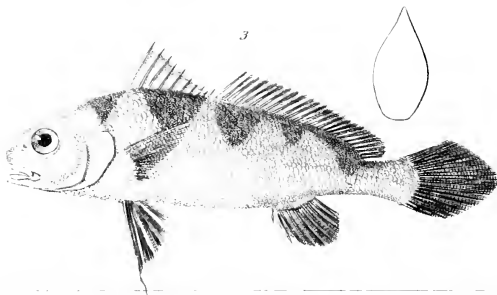
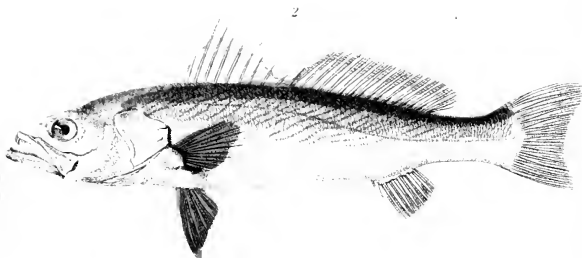
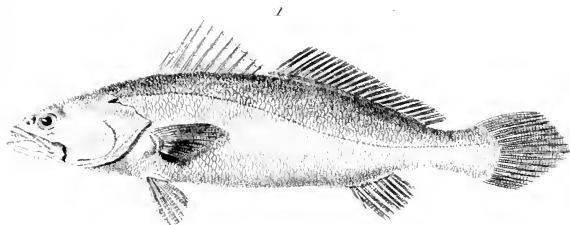




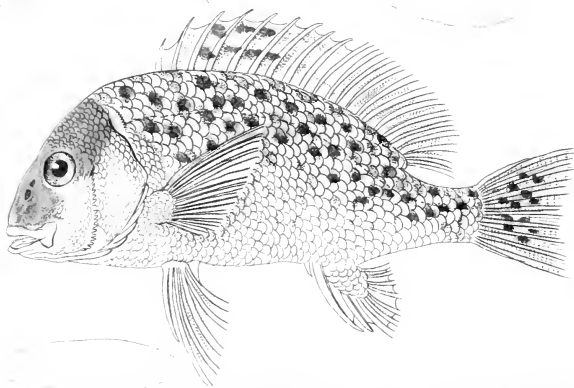
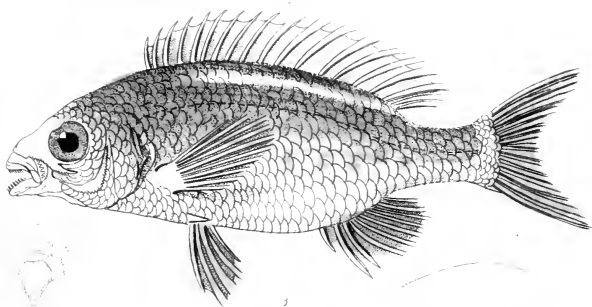
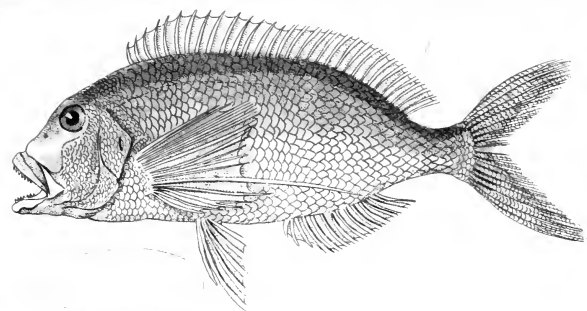
1. *Sciaenops ocellatus* 2. *Cynoscion nebulosus* 3. *Johnius senegalensis* 4. Head of the *Otolithus ruber*
5. Head of the *Ancyrodon parvipinnis* 6. Head of the *Umbrina cirrosa* 7. Head of the *Pogonias cromis*



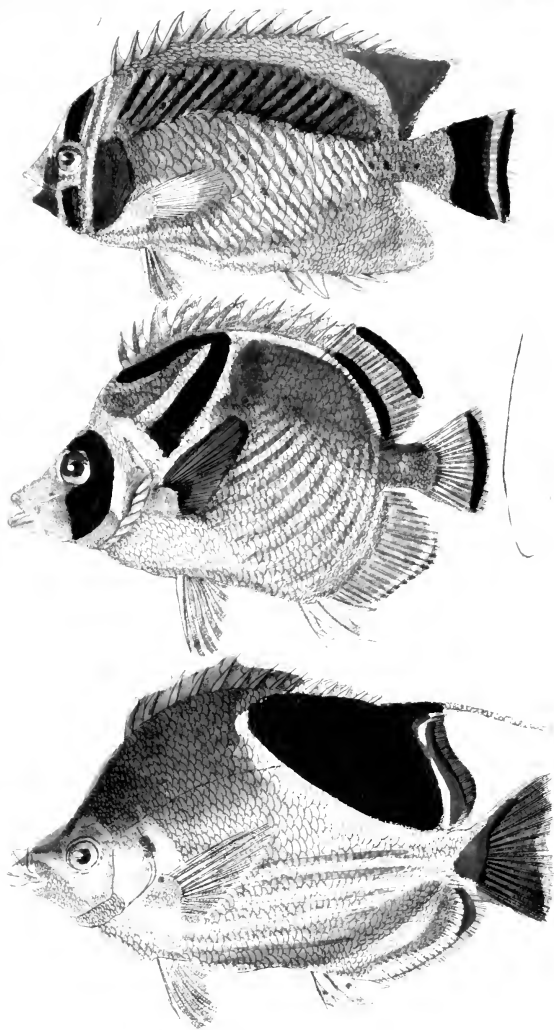
1. *Nomen's Peron's* The Shepherd; 2. *Caranx* leop. The False Mackerel or Carangul
3. *Gallus aegyptiacus* The Egyptian Gallus; *Linnaeus's Ichthyology*, Vol. 2, page 20.



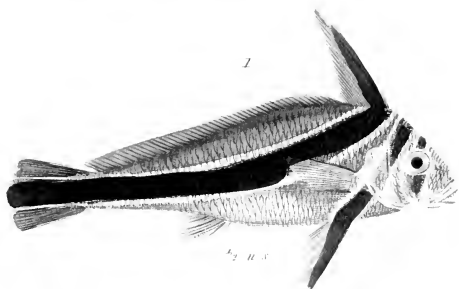
1 *Otolithus terree*. Nob. 2 *Otolithus guineensis*. Nob. *The Striped Otolithus*
3 *Corvina lobata*. Nob.



1 Cheilodactylus lineatus 2 Scolopsides lineatus 3 Diagramma lineatus







4

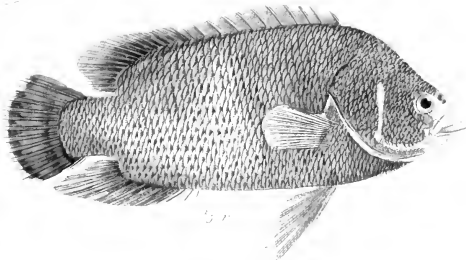
3. a

5. a

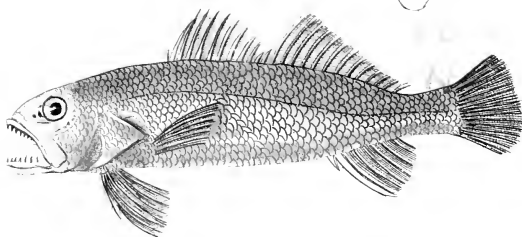
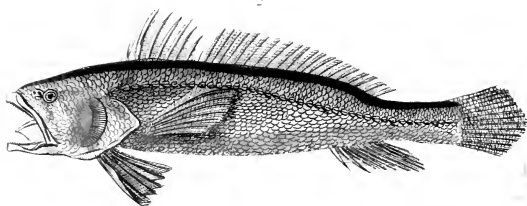
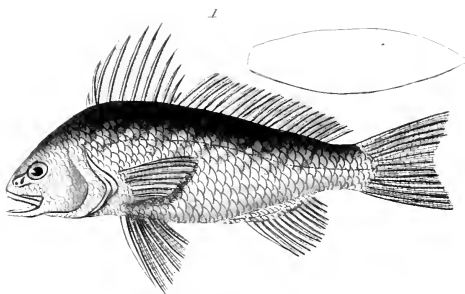
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3

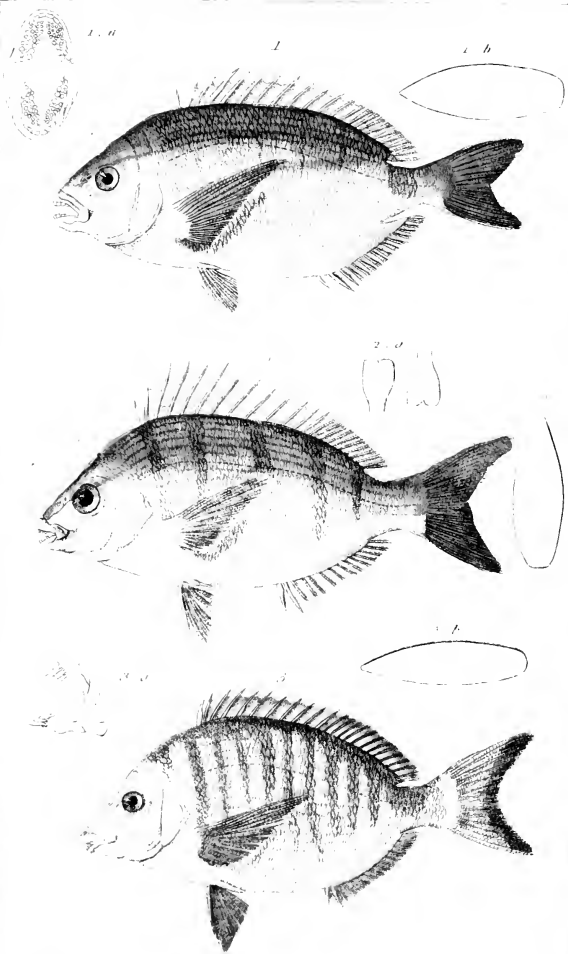
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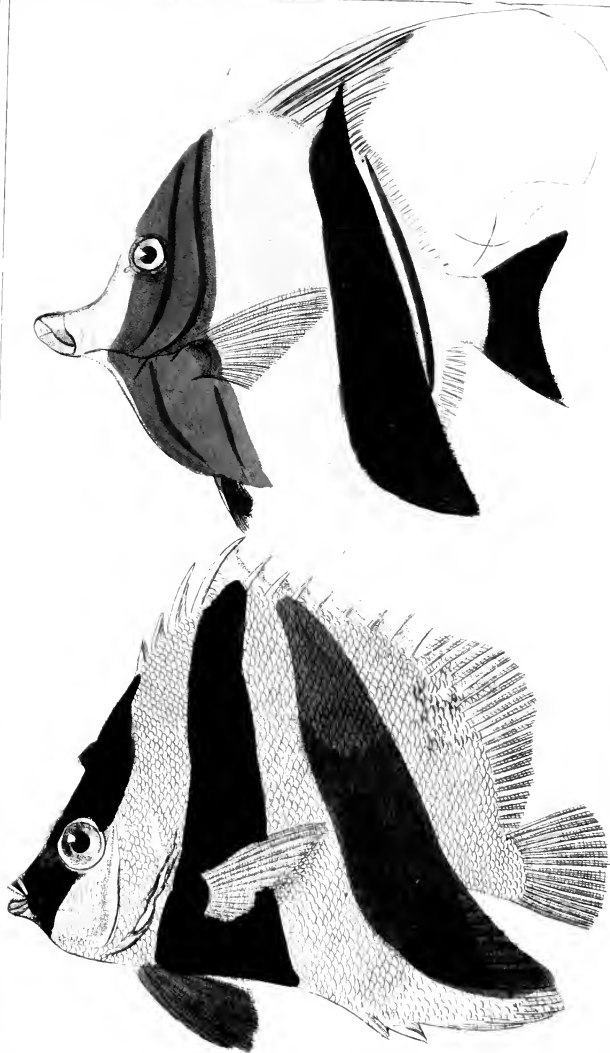
1. *Eques balteatus*. 2. *Lobotes erate*. 3. Head of the *Hammulon heterodon*. 4. Head of the *Pristipoma belinatum*. 5. Head of the *Diagramma orientale*.



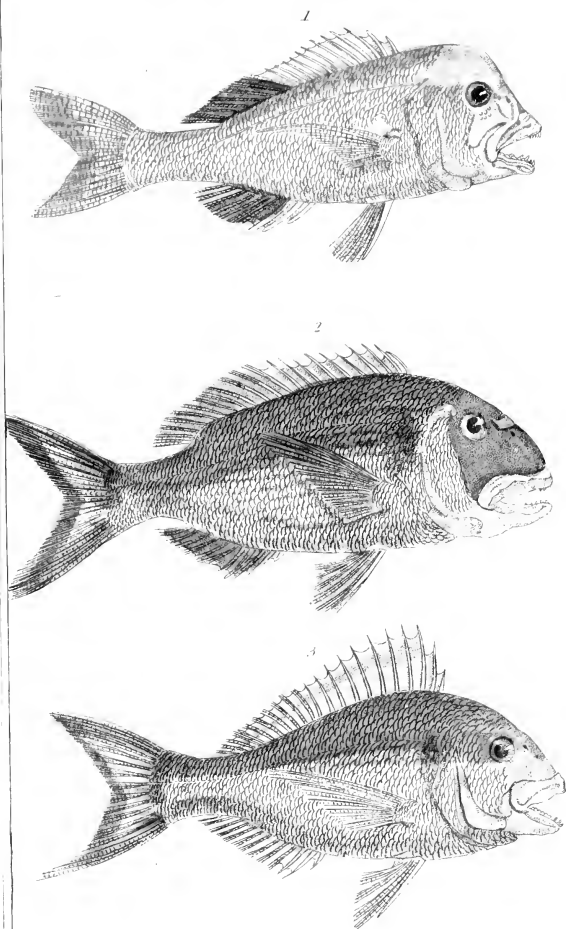
1 *Leiostromus xanthurus* Seb. or *Johnius xanthurus* (L.) 2. *Sebastes melanops* Seb. The small eyed *Sebastes* 3 *Corvina dentata* Seb. The many tooth *Corvina*



1. *Sargis annularis* Seb. 2. *Sargis rhomboides* Seb.
3. *Thaooz punctatus* Seb. The common Puntazzo

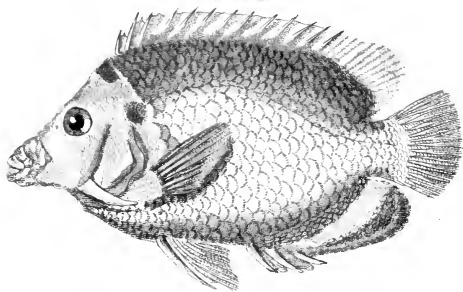
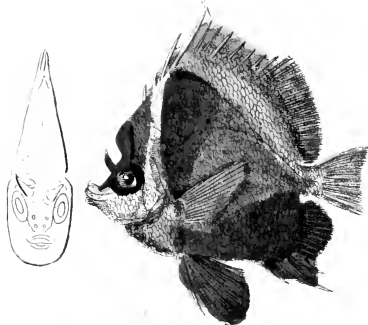
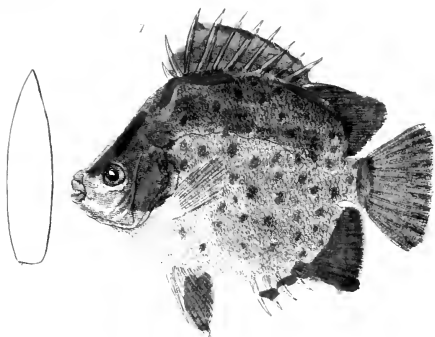


1. *Zonchus cornutus* 2. *Henichus heterocercus*

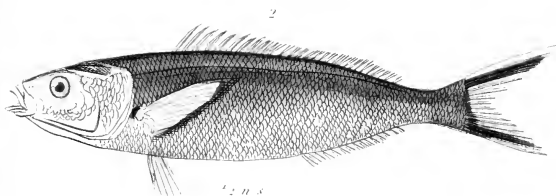
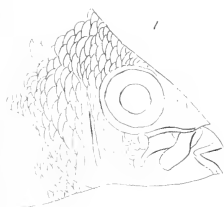
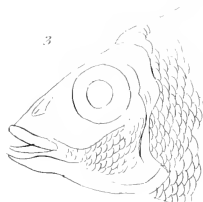
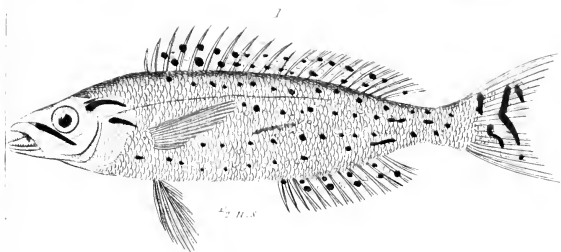


1 *Chrysophrys gibbiceps* Sob. 2 *Chrysophrys crassirostris* Sob

3 *Chrysophrys acrata* Sob

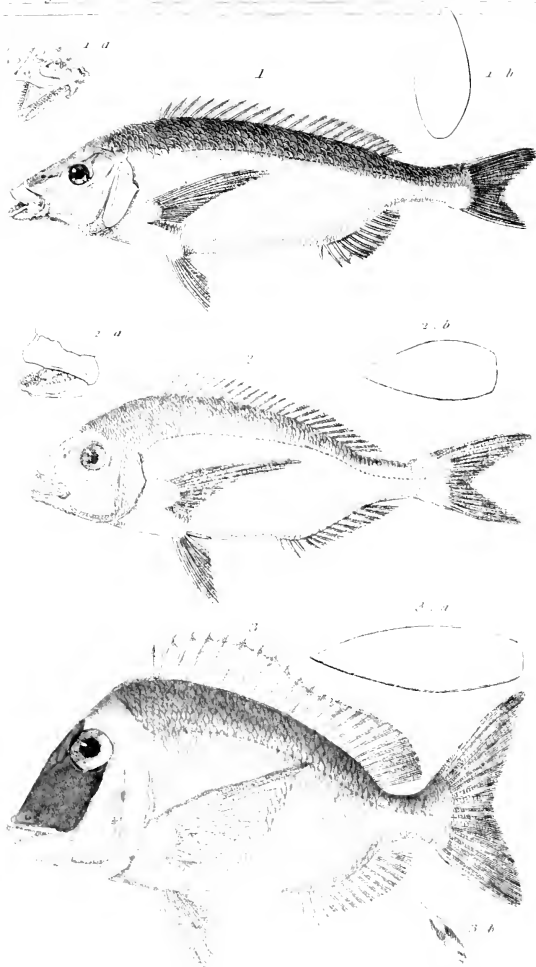


1 Scatophagus 2 Laurichthys 3 Holacanthus



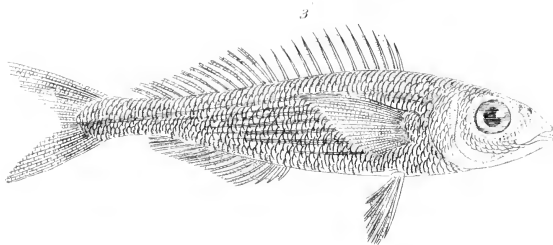
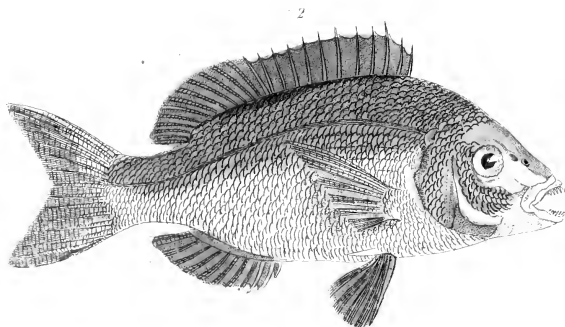
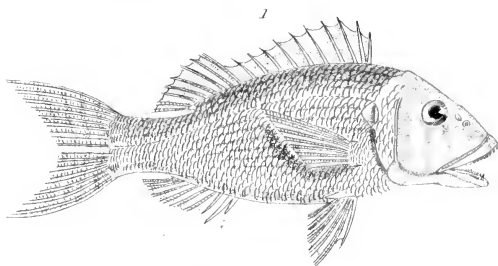
1 *Smaris oleoides* The blue-spotted Boar-fish 2 *Coesio tile-tu* 3 *Maena ventricosa* tw. *Ventres Mandel*

4 *Gerres plumieri* tw



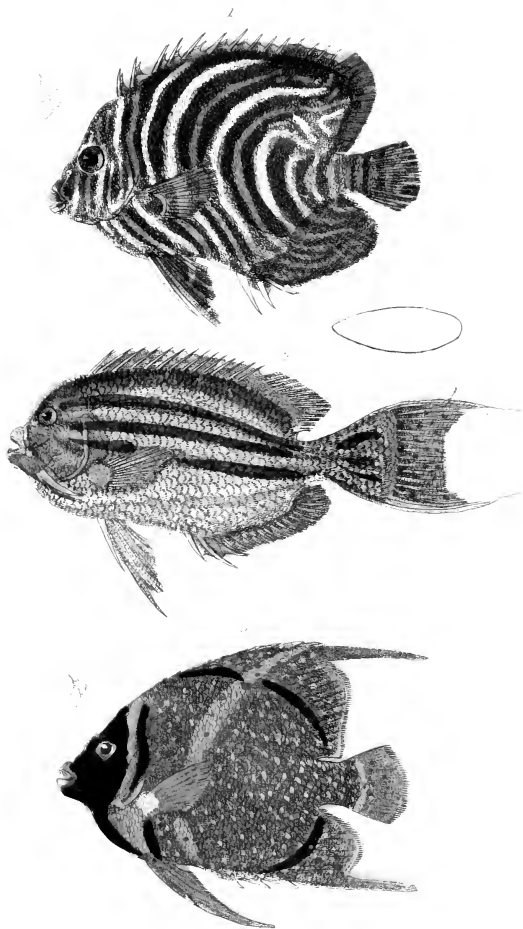
1 *Pagefish lethoanthus* 1. a. 2. *Pagefish oxyrinus* 2. a. 3. *Pagefish*

3. *Pagefish*

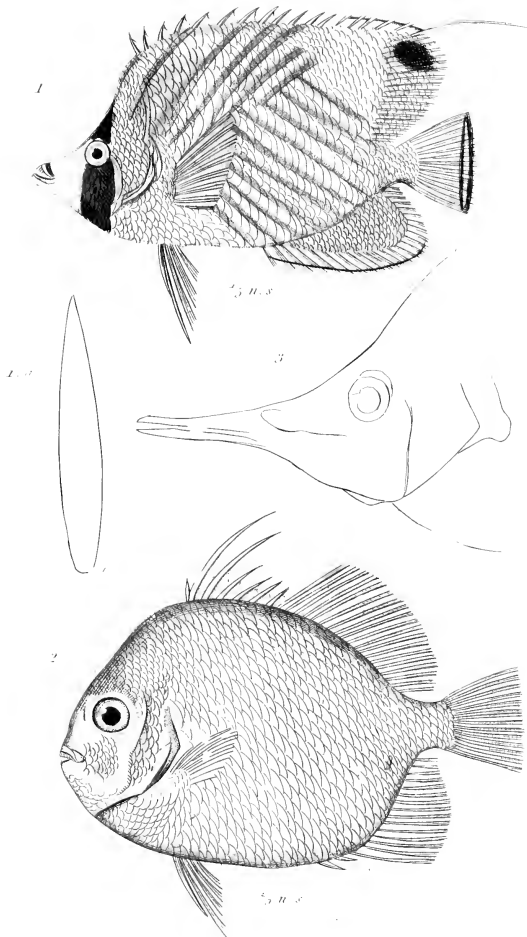


1. *Lethrinus genivittatus*. *Nob.* 2. *Cantharus vulgaris* *Nob.*

3. *Boops vulgaris* *Nob.*

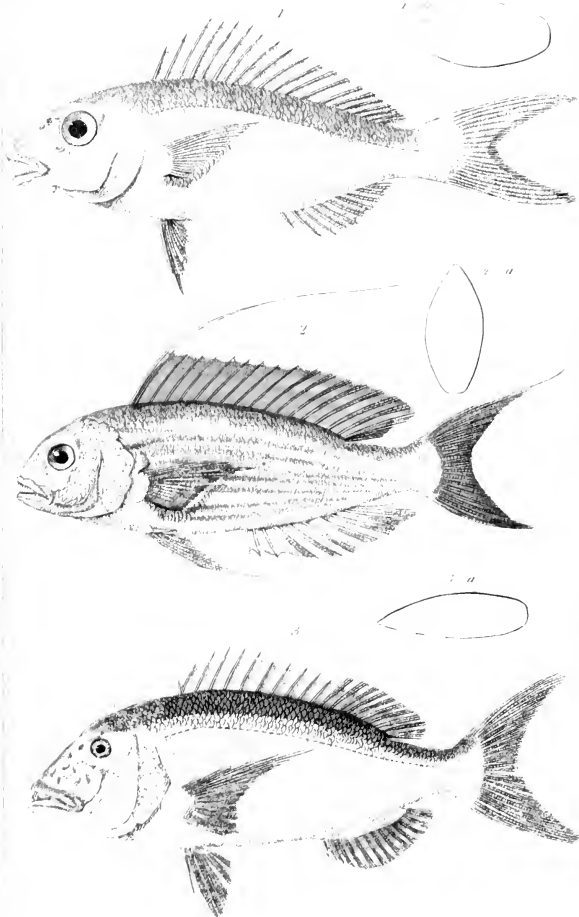


1. *Holacanthus ciliaris* 2. *Holacanthus ciliaris* 3. *Pomacanthus coelestis*

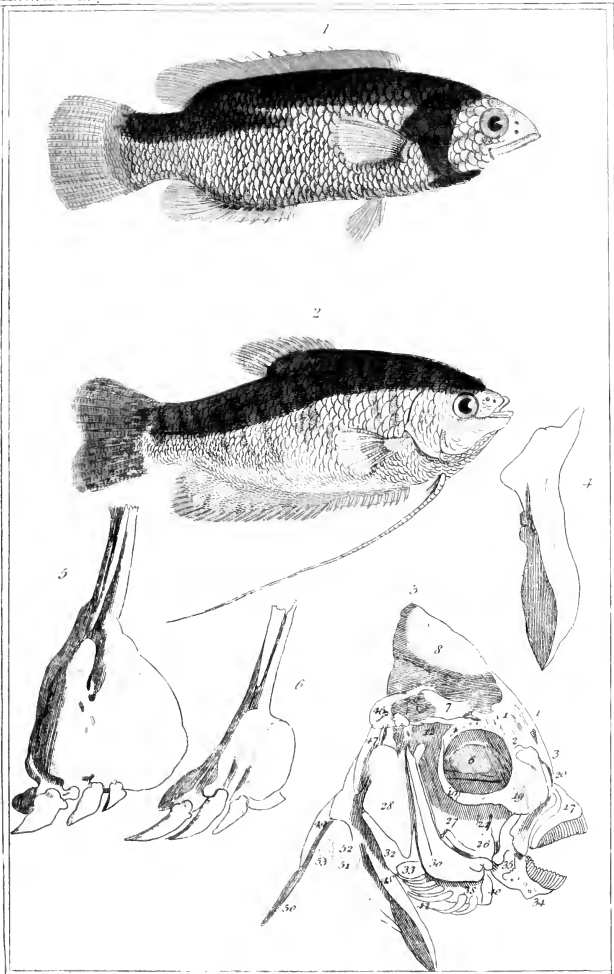


1 *Chartodon setifer* (Cuv. 2 *Ephippus orbis* (Cuv. The Hersman)

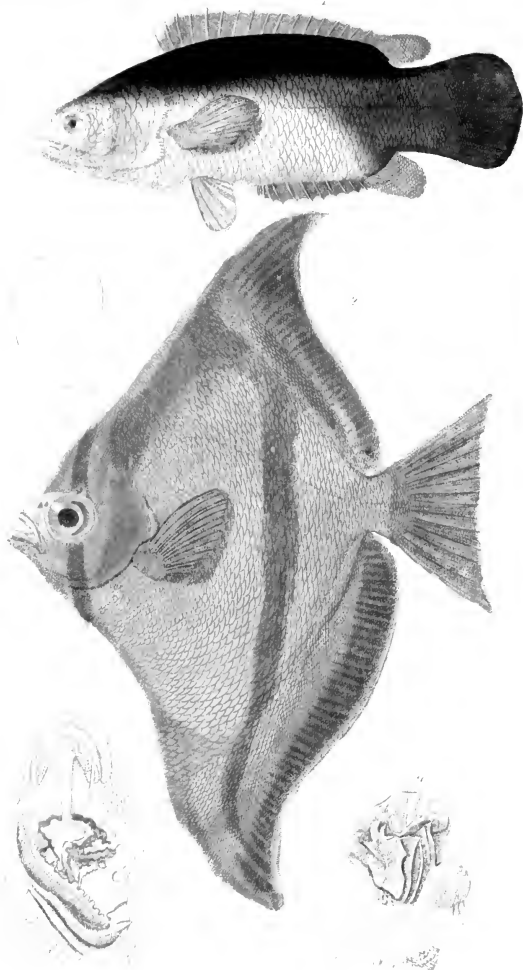
3. Head of the *Ephippus longirostris*



1 *Dentex Pinnatus* Sob. *Pinnatus Dentex* 2 *Dentex filamentosus* Sob.
3 *Dentex vulgaris* Sob. *The Common Dentex*

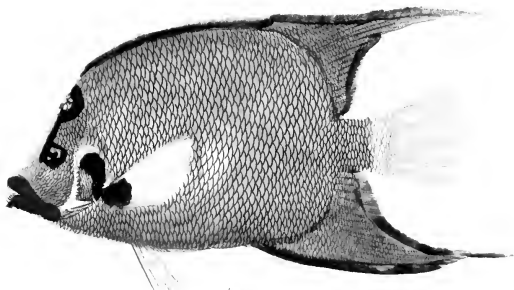


1. *Spirobranchus copensis*. 2. *Trichopus trichopterus*. 3. Anatomy of the Brain of the *Ephippus gigas*. 4. Shoulder bone. 5 & 6. Interspiral & Anal bones of the *Ephippus gigas*

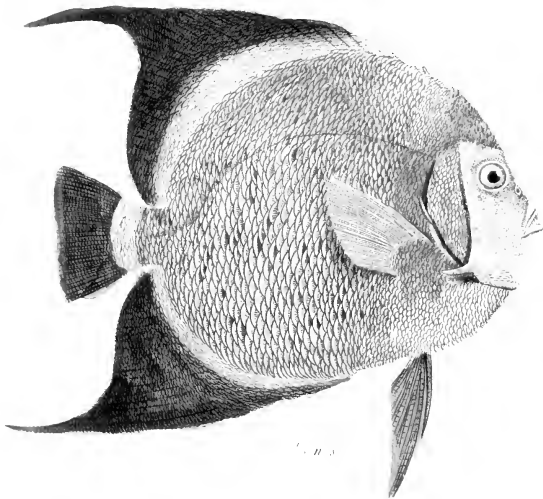


1 *Acipenser canadensis* n. 2 *Psetta Scabra* n. 3 The Labyrinthine Organ of the *Cypræphagus Striatus*
4 Anatomy of the Brain of the *Osphromenus Neurani*

1

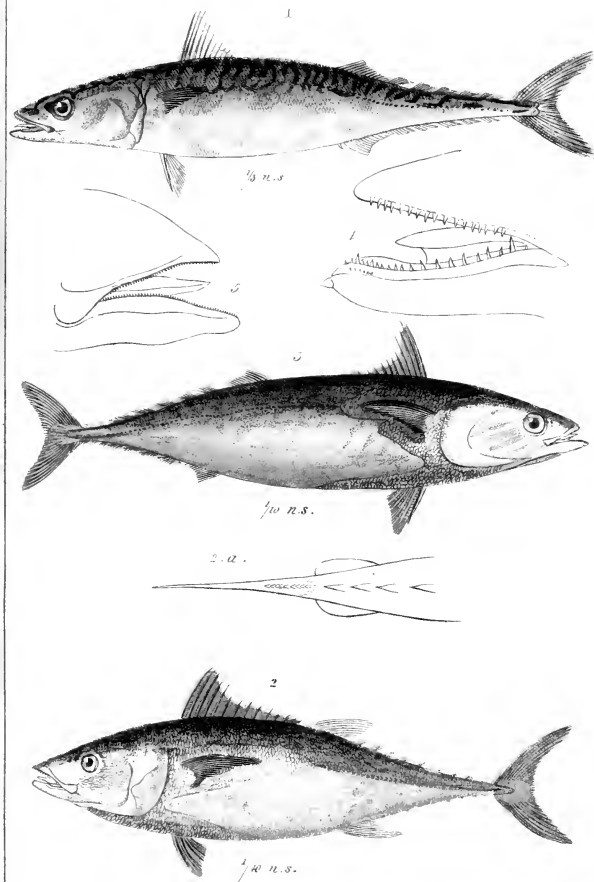


2



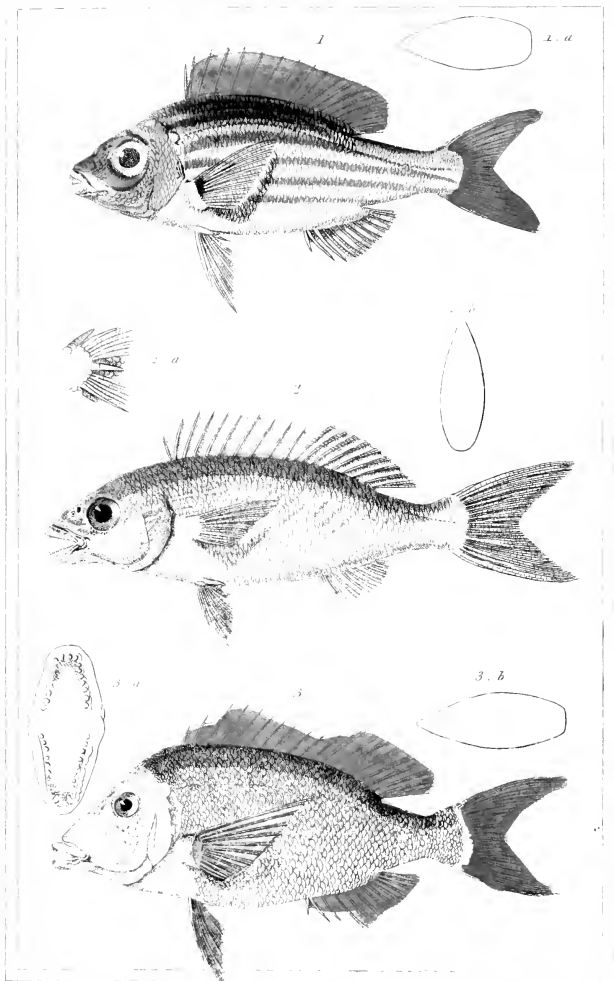
1 *Holacanthus ciliaris*, L. Gm. 2 *Pomacanthus aureus*, Gm.





1 *Scomber scombrus* the common Mackerel.
 2 *Thynnus vulgaris* the Tunny.
 3 *Auxis Peleus* the Tuxis.
 1 the mouth with the teeth of the Tuxis.
 3 the mouth of *Thynnus sarda*.

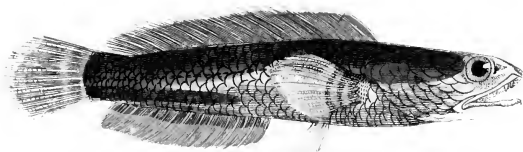
London G. Henderson 2 Old Bailey



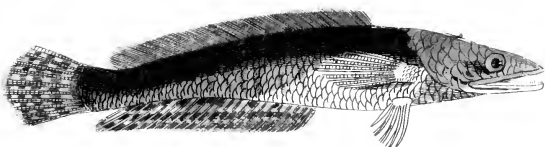
1 *Pentapus aurolineatus*, Seb. The golden striped *Pentapoda* 2 *Pentapus purpureus*, Aol

3 *Lethrinus exultans*, Fbh

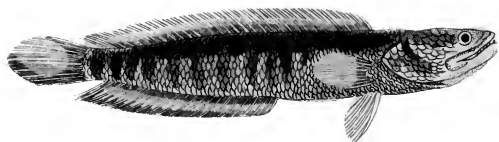
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2



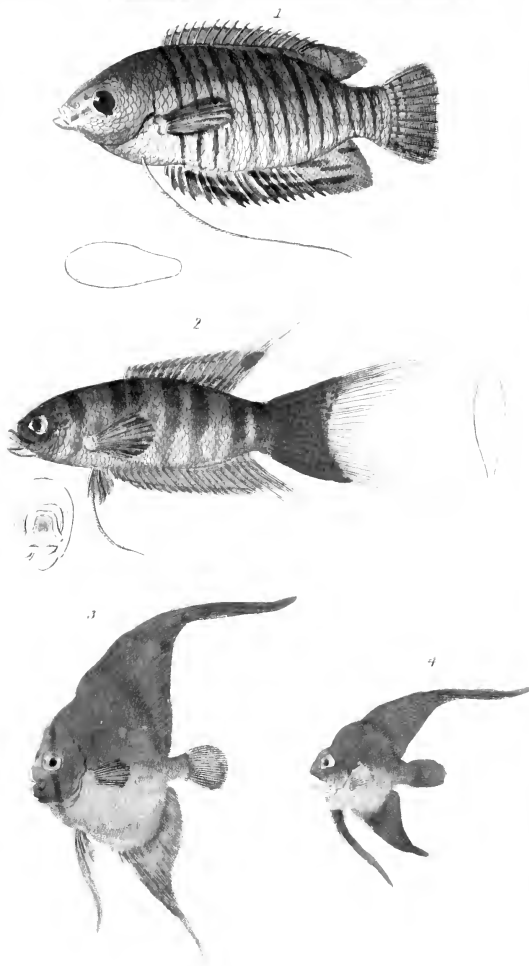
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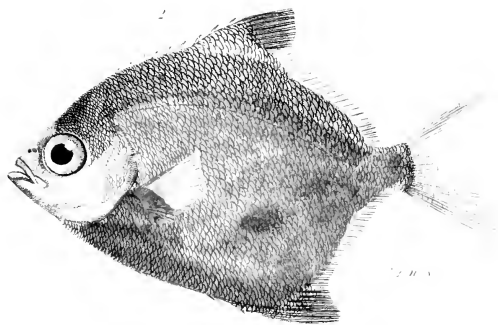
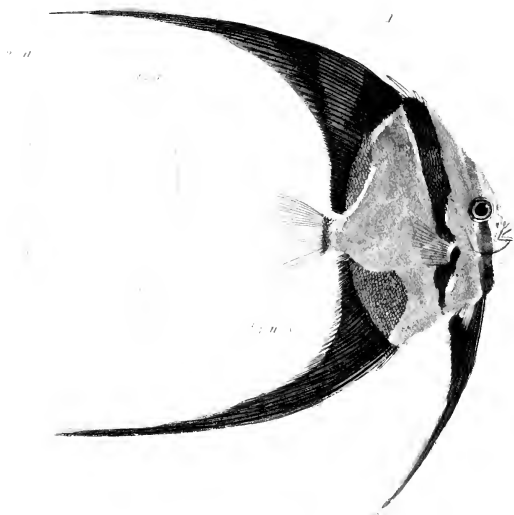
1. *Ophicephalus limbatus*. 2. *Ophicephalus striatus*, Bl.

3. *Ophicephalus grandinosus*, Nob.

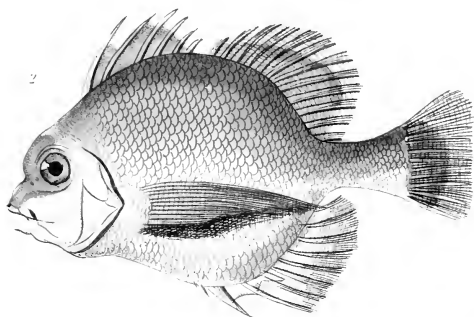
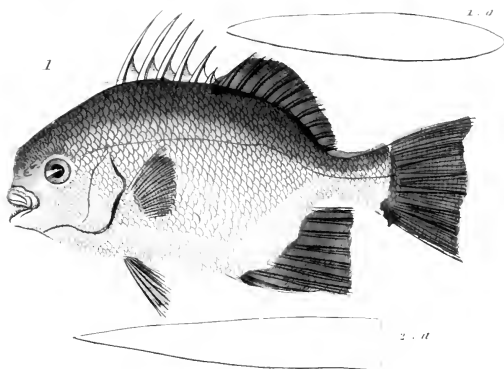
London, G. Henderson, 2. Old Bailey.



1 *Cohia vulgaris* 2 *Macropodus tenuis* n 3 *Platax guttifer* n 4 *Platax punctulatus* n

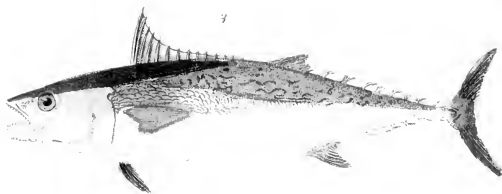
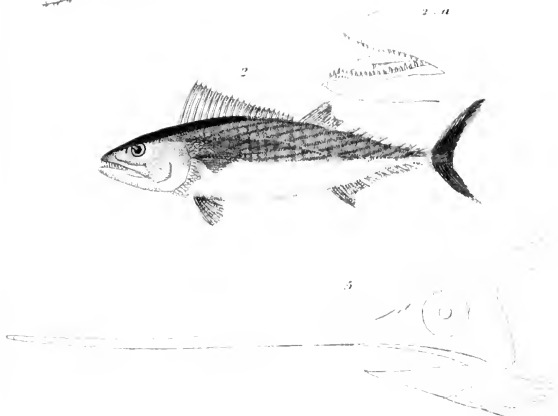
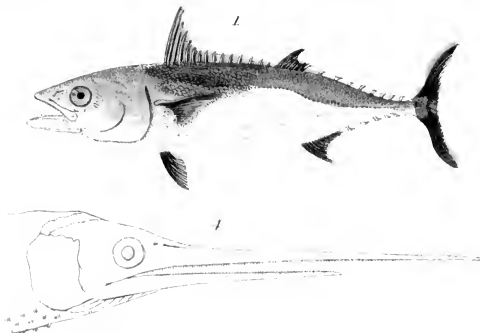


1 *Platax Gurnard* Cuv. 2. *Psetta rhombus* Cuv.

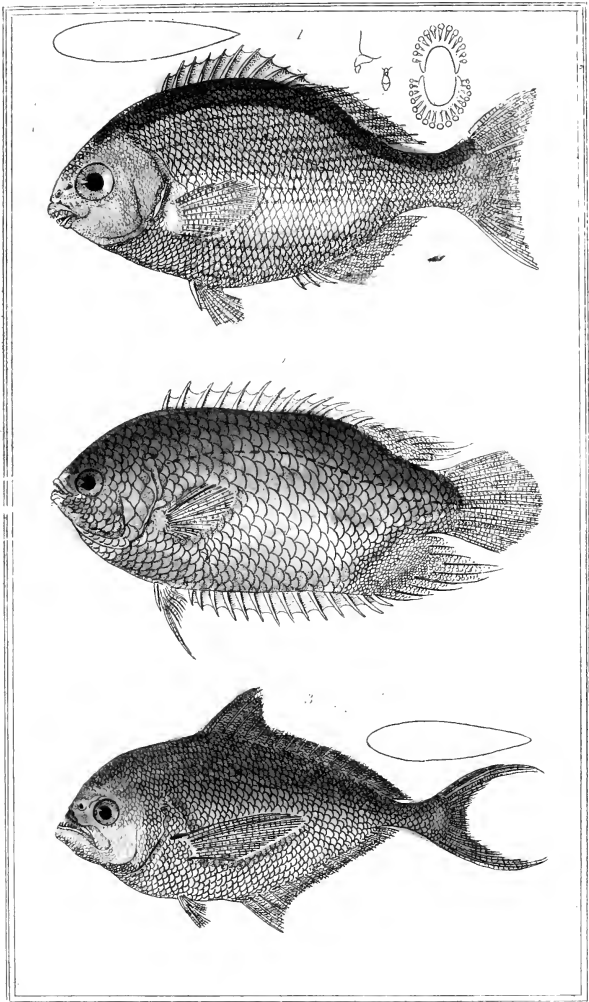


1 Ephippus Corvencus. Ach. 2 Drepane punctata Ach.

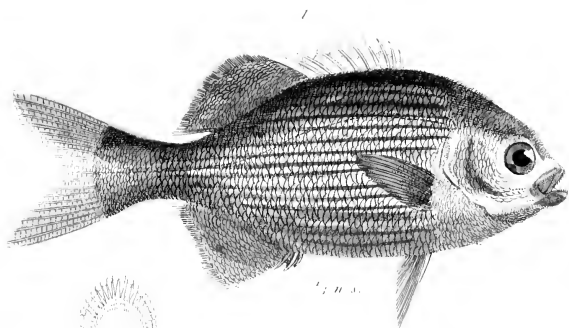
3 Head of the Sphoerocoma 4 Head of the Macropodus 5 Head of the Gomon Colisa.



1. *Thynnus pelamys* Xeb. The Tropical Bonito or ray belted tunny. 2. *Pelamys sarda* Xeb. The common Pelamis. 2. a Dentition of the *Pelamis sarda*. 3. *Thynnus thynnus* Xeb. The Thonine. 4. Head of the *Xephias gladius* L. The Swan Fish a young subject. 5. The same as Fig. 4 but taken from a full grown Fish.



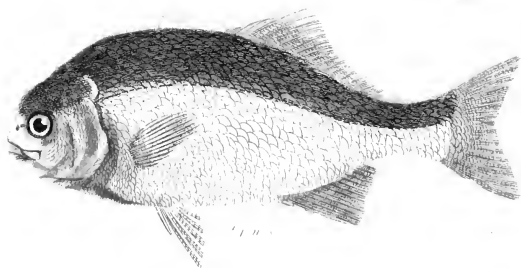
1 *Pomolepterus Boscii* Lac. 2 *Polyacanthus Russellii* n. 3 *Brama Rautii* Stead



3 a



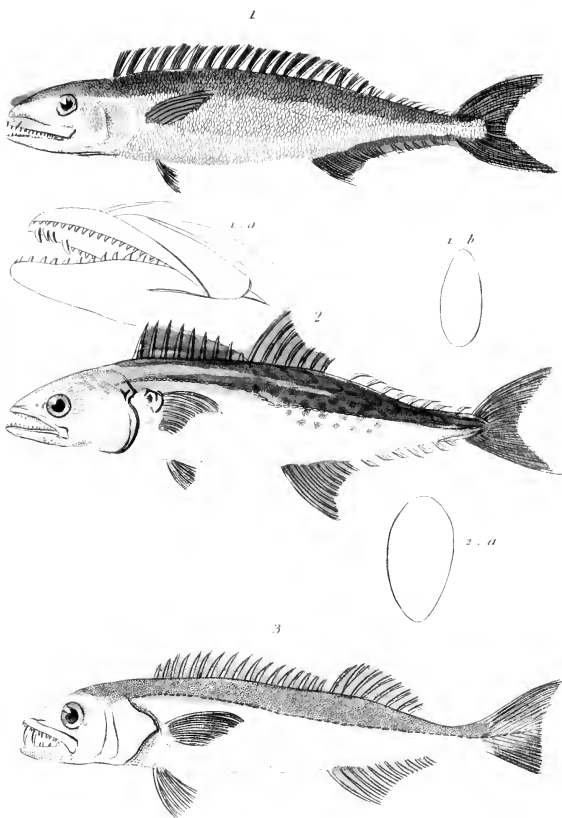
2



1. *Pomacentrus altipinnis* 2. *Hyporhamphus capensis*

3. Head of the *Pomacentrus* Bosc. Lat.

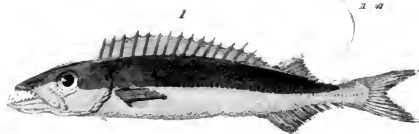
London: W. Anderson, 2 Old Bailey



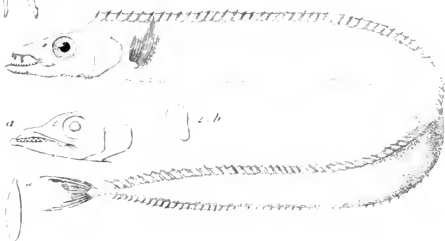
1 *Thyrsites atun*, Nob. 2. *Cybium tritor*, Nob.

3 *Thyrsites lepidopoides*

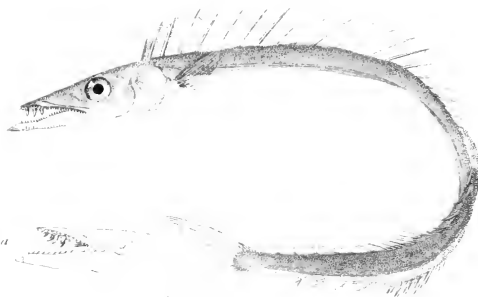
London G. Ender sen, 2 Old Bailey.



2



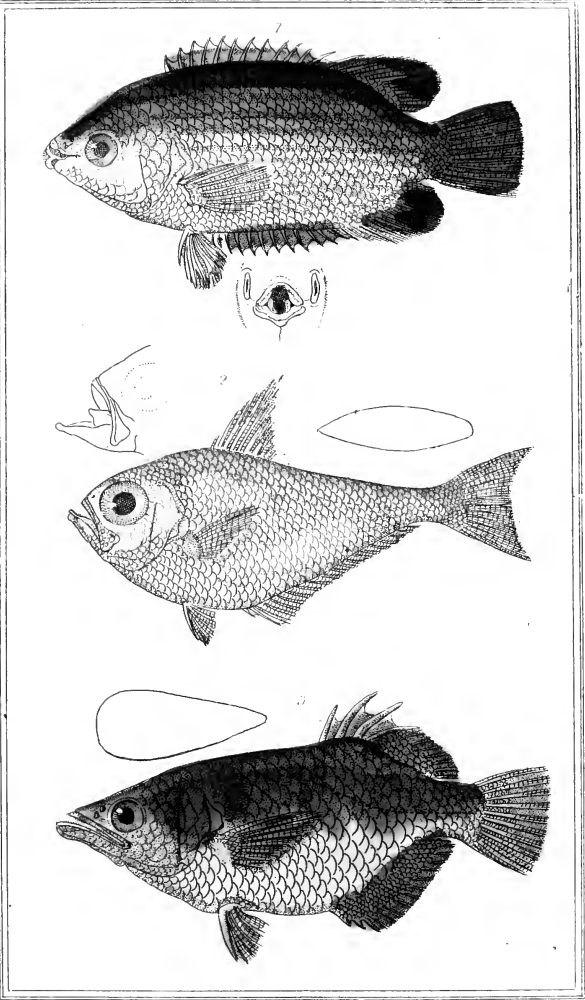
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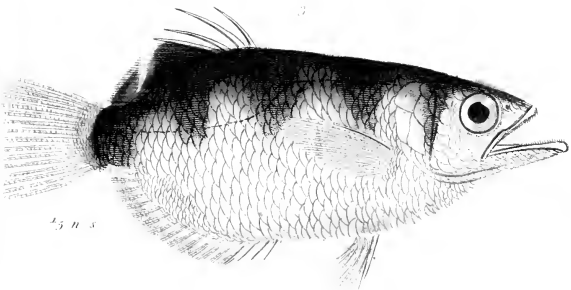
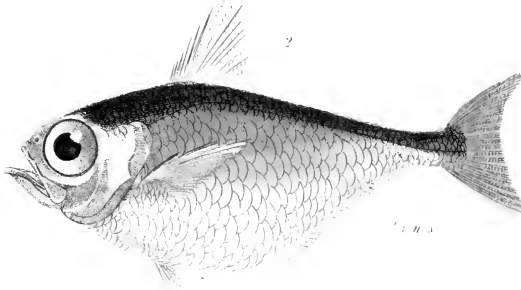
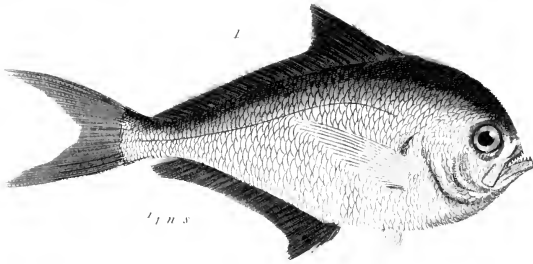
1 *Genipetis proserpinx* (L.) (L.) 2 *Lepidopodus myxurus* (L.)

3 *Genipetis scutiger* (L.)

London: J. B. L. P. & Co. 1845

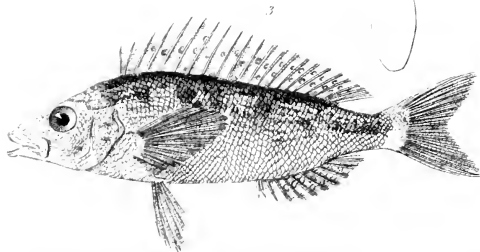
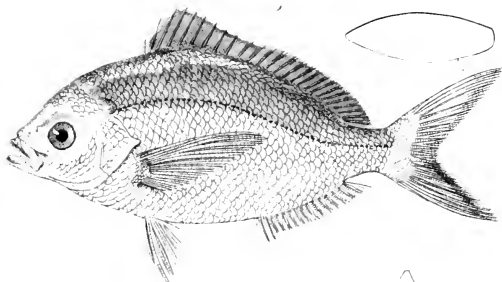
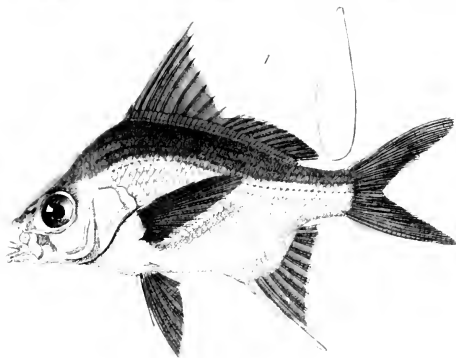


1 Helostoma Temminckii K. & F. 2 Pempheris latensis n. 3 Toxotes jaculator n.

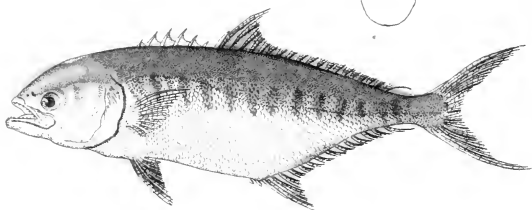
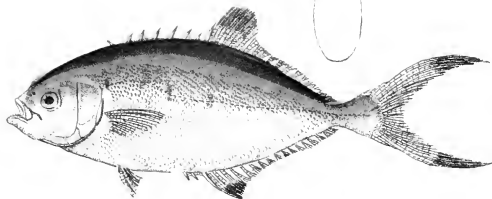
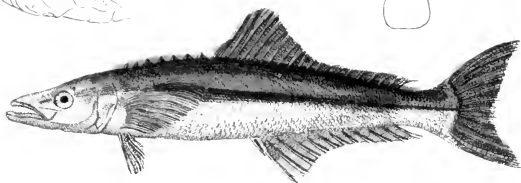


1 *Brama brama* Bl 2 *Pempheris macrura*

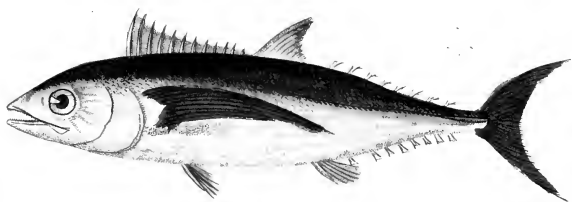
3. *Toxotes jaculator* Ah



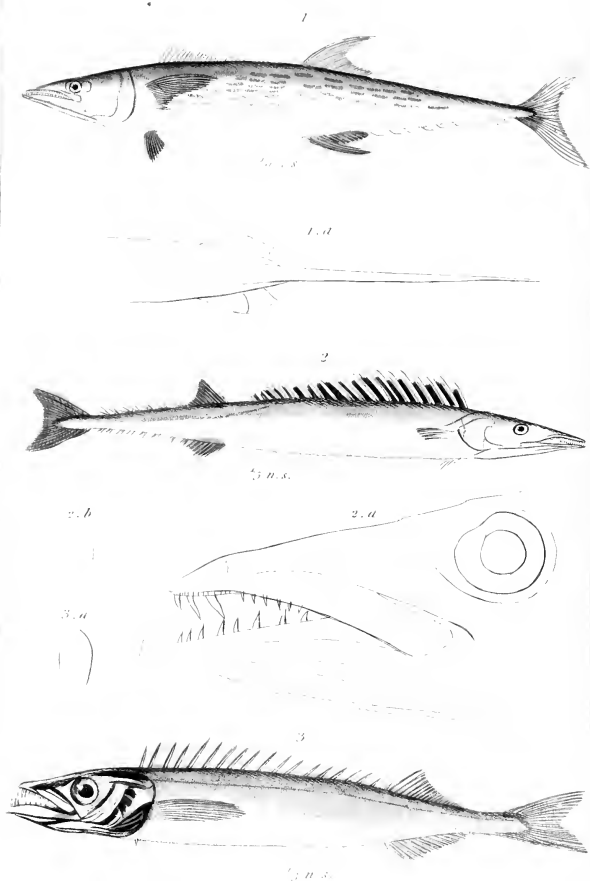
1 *Gerres plumieri* 2 *Caspia caucasica* 3 *Suraris aspidochelone*



1 *Eloate* 2 *Lichia* 3 *Lichia*

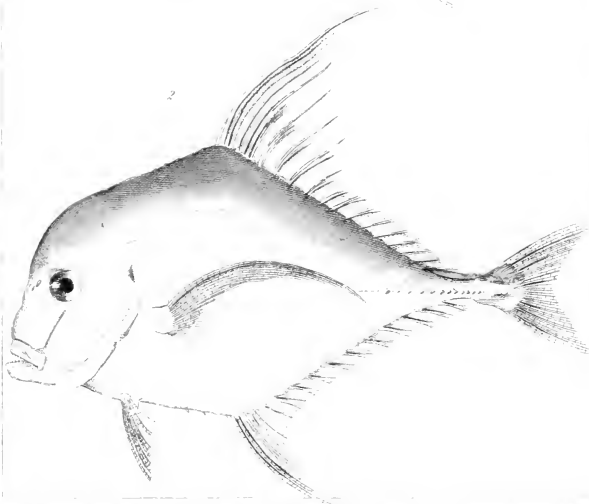
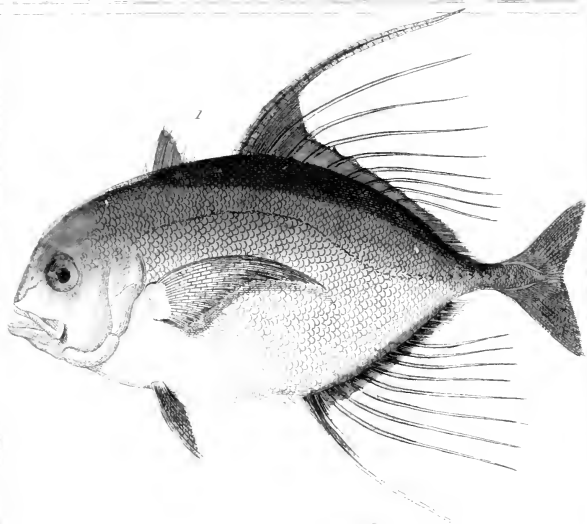


1 *Thyunnus ala-longa* 2. *Thyunnus brachypterus* 3 *Thyunnus brevirostris*

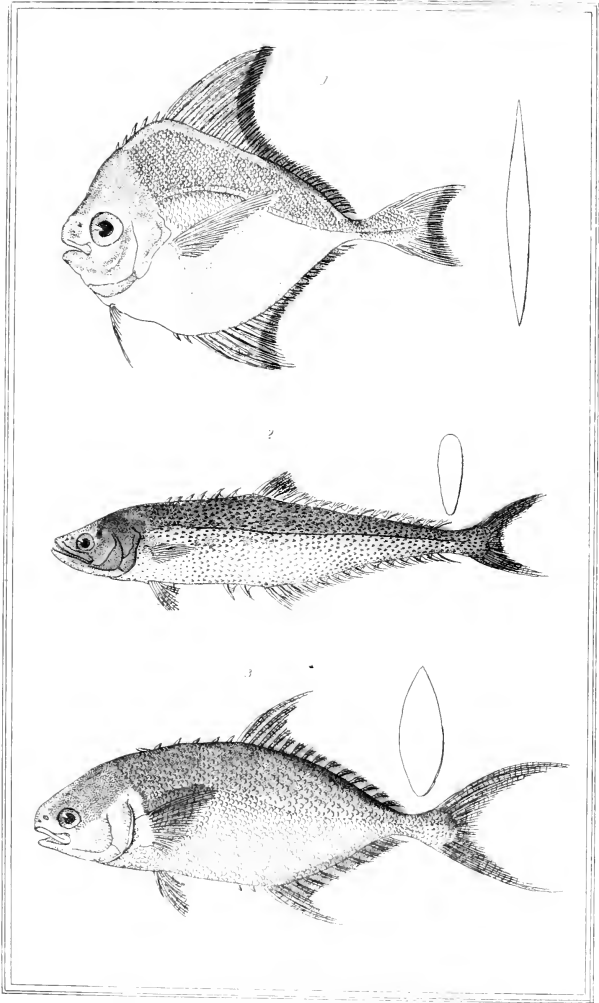


1. *Cybium lineolatum*. The long Tassand. 2. *Thyrsites chilensis*. The White Thyrsites.
3. *Gempylus prometheus*. The Gempyle.

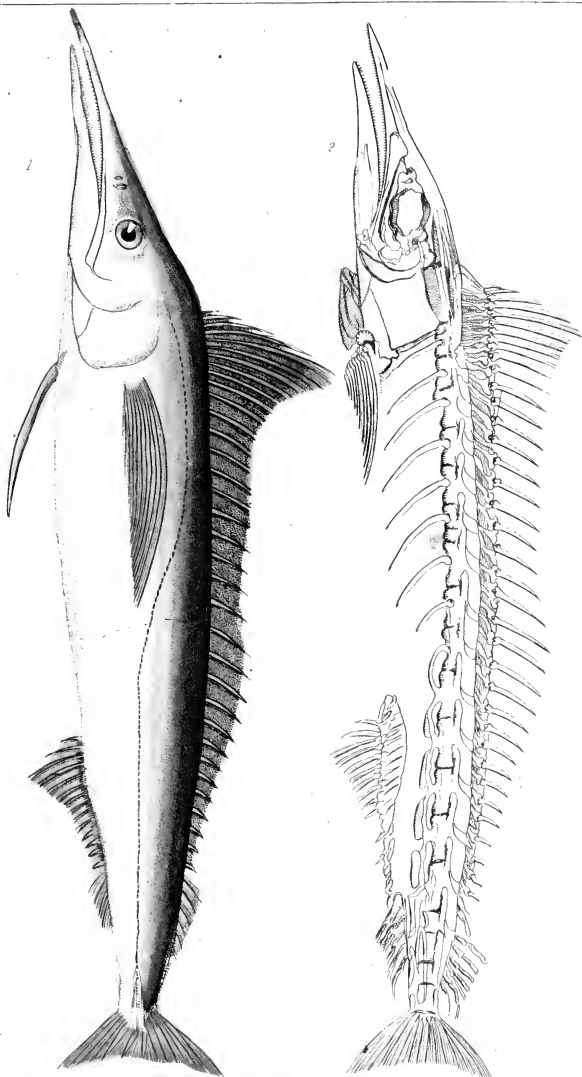




1 *Olistas Malabaricus* Cuv et Val. 2 *Seyris indica* Cuv et Val.

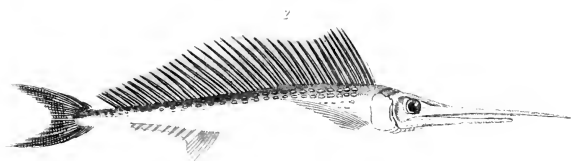


1. *Apogon niger* (Forsk.) 2. *Chromis chromis* (L.) 3. *Scorpaenopsis diabolus* (Forsk.)



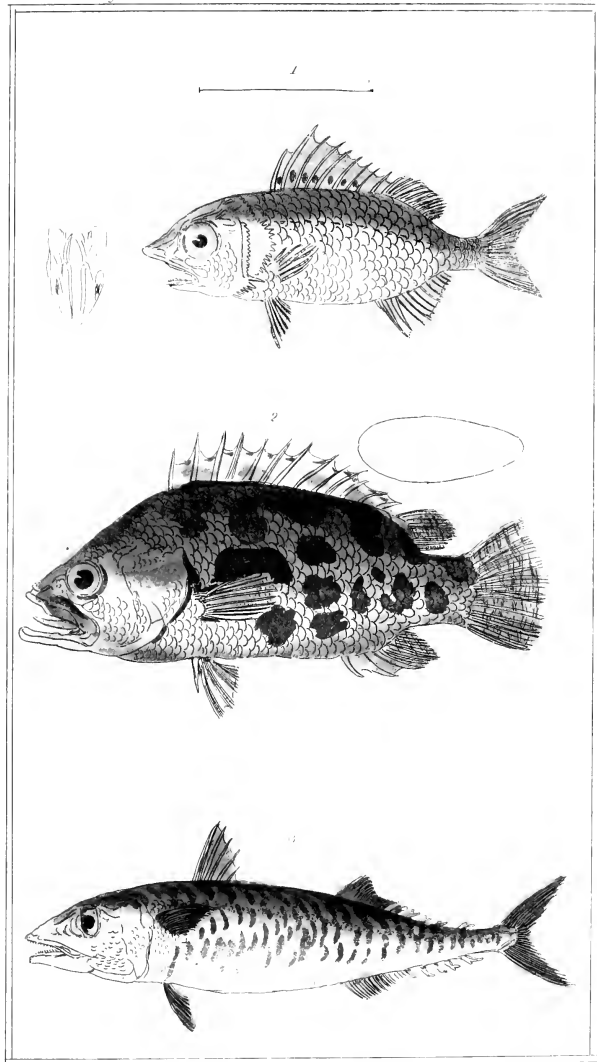
1 *Tetrapterus belone* n. sp. 2 Skeleton of the *Tetrapterus belone* Raf.



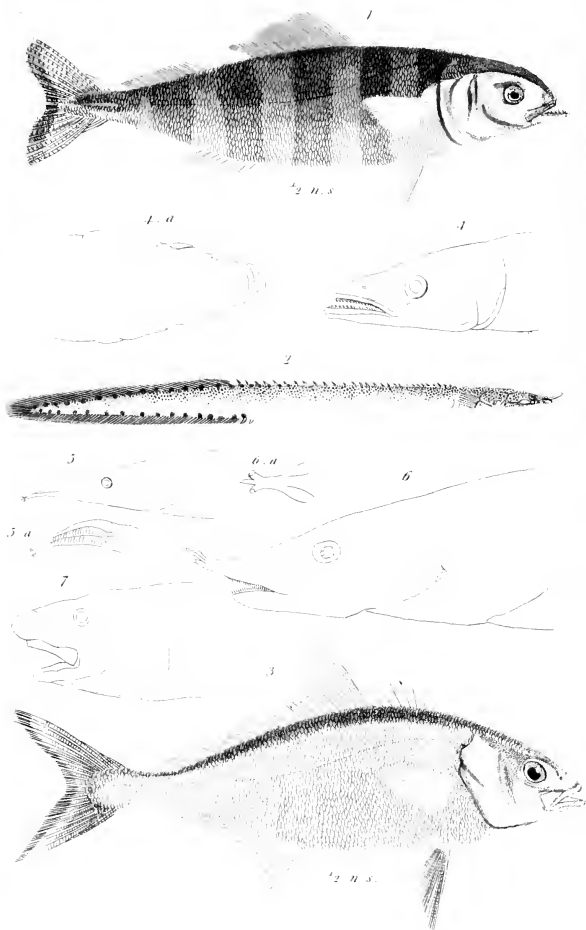


1 *Xiphasia alatus* L. 2 Same fish but of younger age 3 *Tetrapturus belone*, Raf

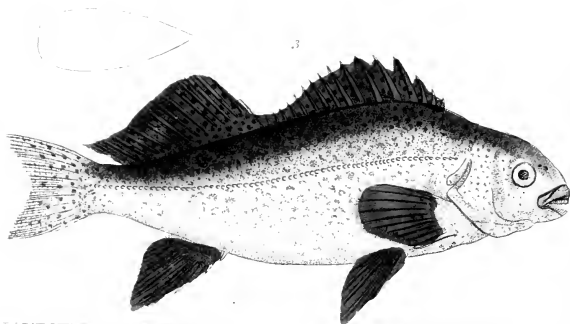
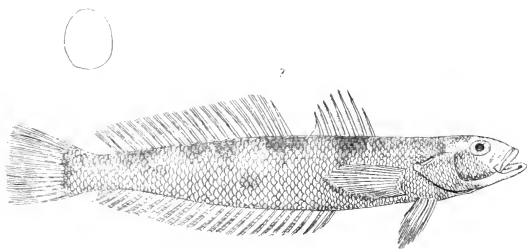
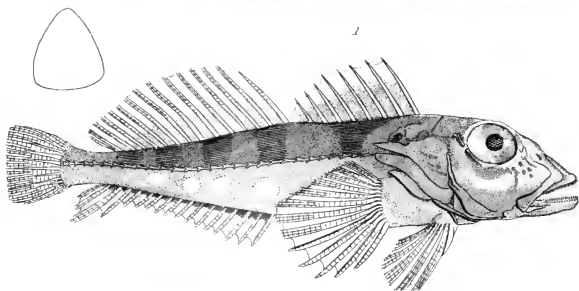
4 *Histiophorus pulchellus*.



1. *Rhynchichthys* 2. *Nandus marmoratus* 3. *Scomber colias*



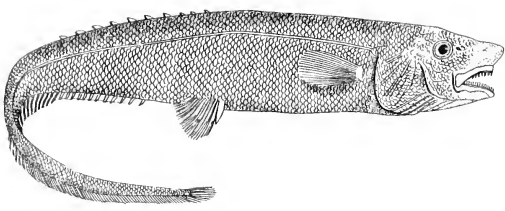
1 *Nauvates indicus*. 2 *Mastacembelus maculatus*. 3 *Seriola Rivolti*. 4 Head of the *Elacate atlantica*. 5 Head of the *Phrynobdella oral*. 6 Head of the *Mastacembelus armatus*. 7 Head of the *Notacanthus nasus*. Bl



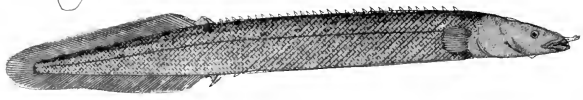
1 *Urophycis discolor* 2 *Apluriscus Urophycis* 3 *Aplodactylus punctatus* n



1



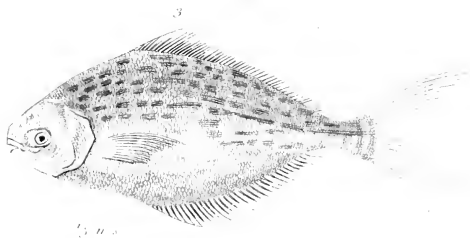
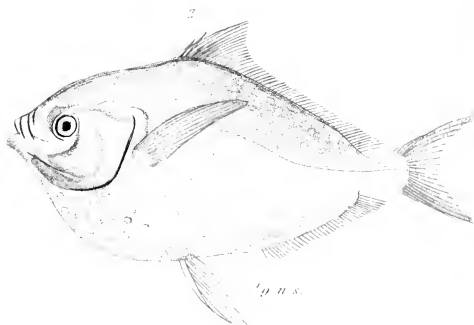
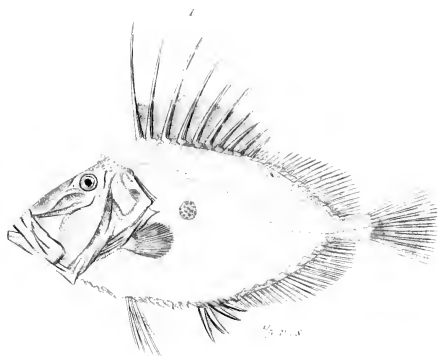
2



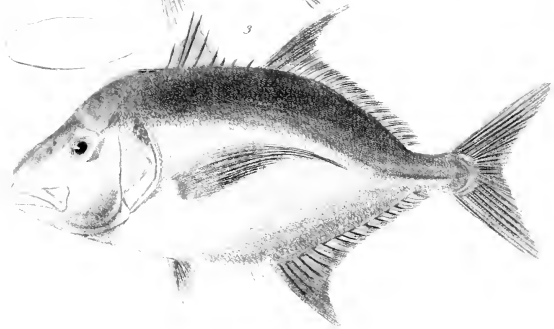
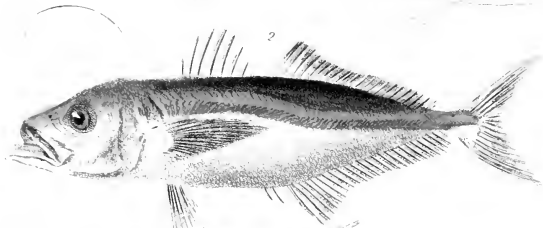
3



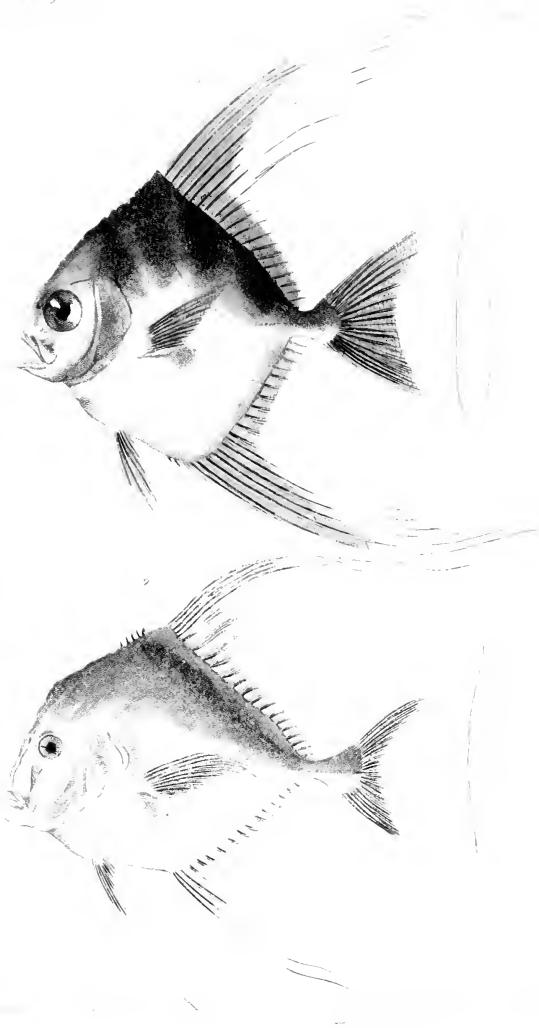
1. *Thalassoma* 2. *Mastacembelus armatus* 3. *Rhynchobdella orolus*



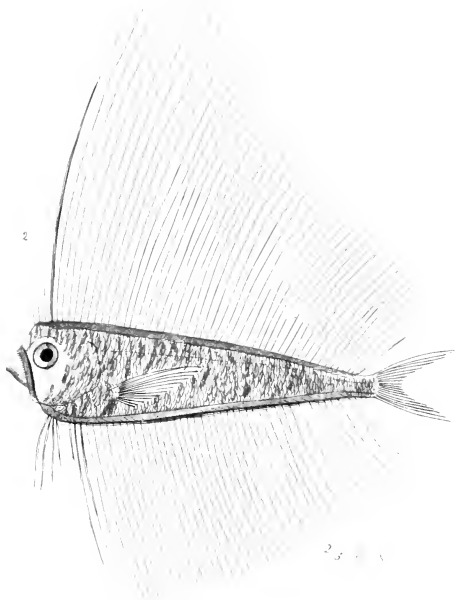
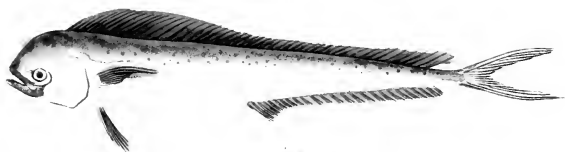
1 *Zeus faber* L. The common hory. 2 *Lampris guttatus* Retz. The sea Pike. 3 *Stromateus fiatela* L. The Mediterranean Pomfret.



1 *Argyrosus tonce* Lacép. 2 *Caranx trachurus* Lacép. 3, *Caranx chrysophrys* Lacép.



1 *Blepharis sutur* n. 2 *Gallichthys major* n.



1 *Coryphæna azurica* Cuv. & Val.

2 *Pterachis trichoptera* Cuv. & Val.

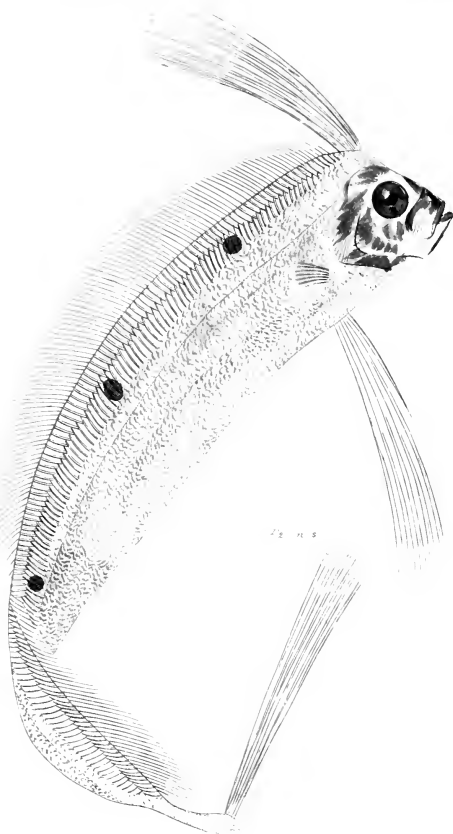
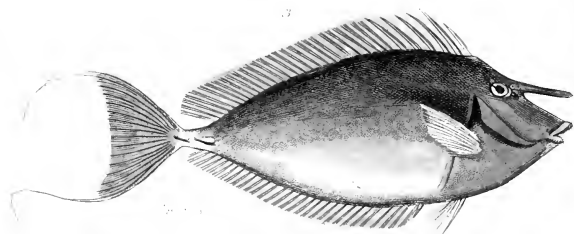
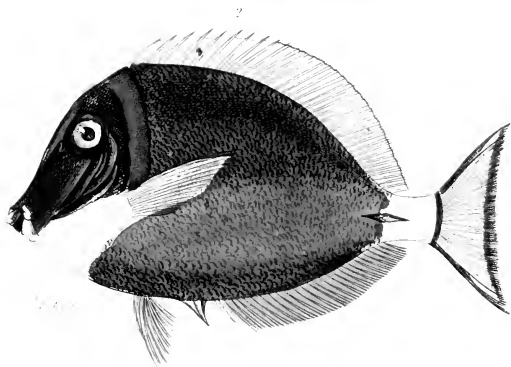
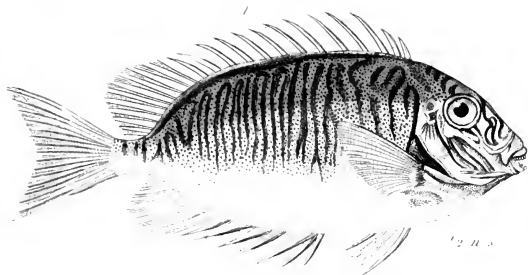


Fig. 115

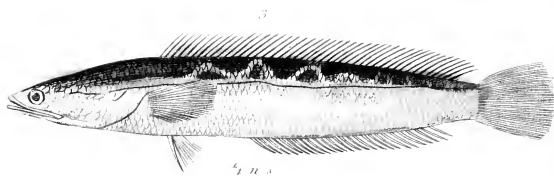
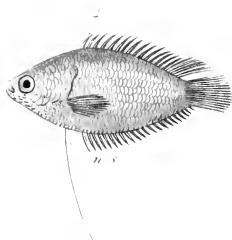
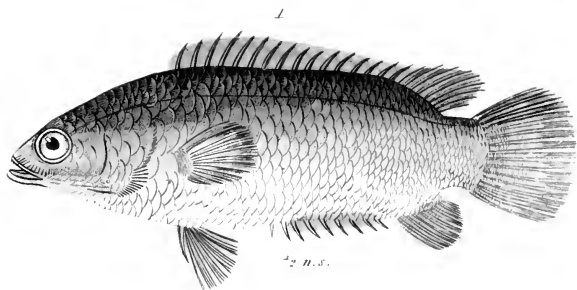
Gymnetrus falx Cuv.

Endon: G. H. Anderson 1861 Badde.



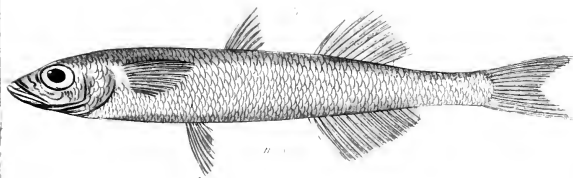
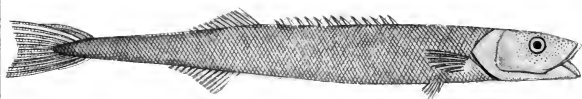
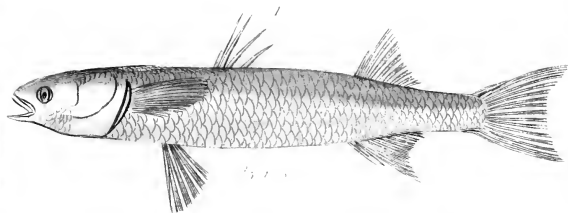
1. *Surimura undulata* 2. *Surimura undulata*

3. *Surimura undulata*



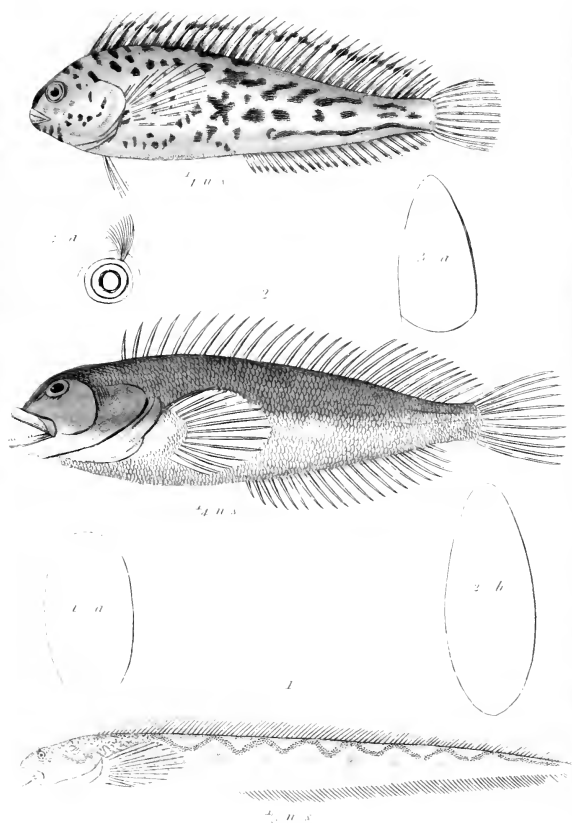
1 *Anabas testudineus* Bl. 2. *Polyrhynchus colisa* Ham.

3 *Ophicephalus serpentinus*



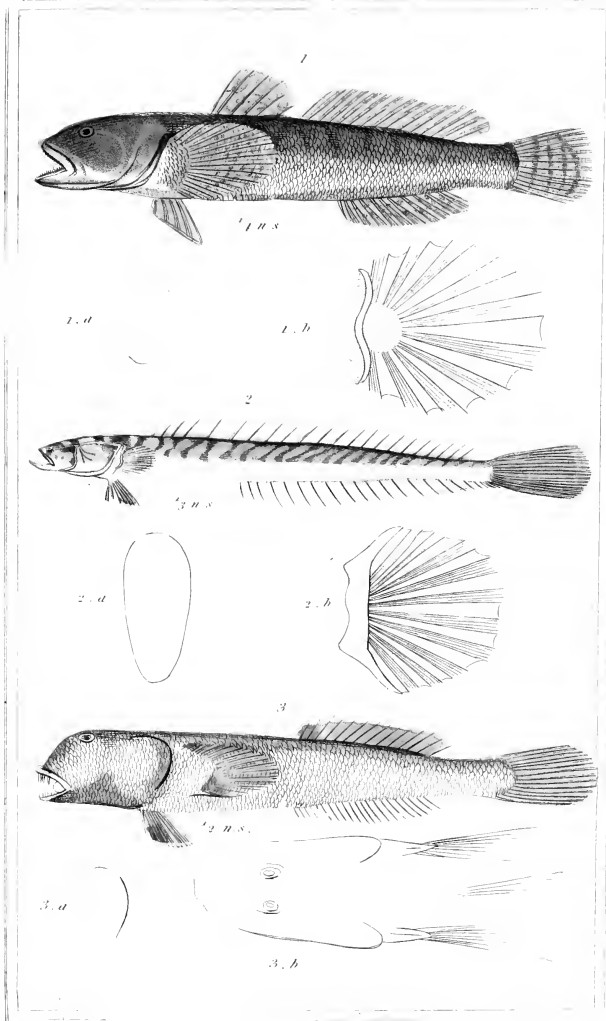
1. *Mugil cephalus* 2. *Tetraodon lineatus* Bloch

3. *Atherina presbyter*

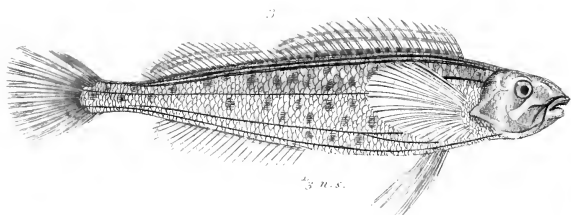
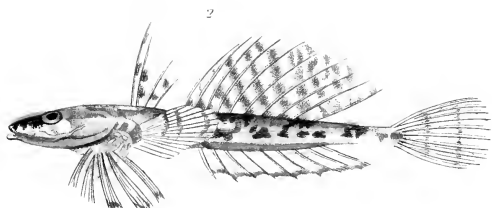
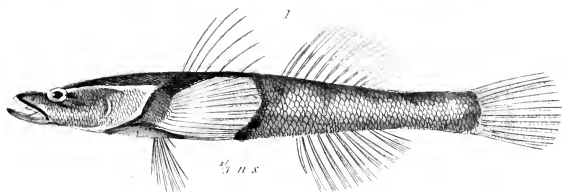


1 *Blennius palmicornis* 2 *Chnus pectinifer*

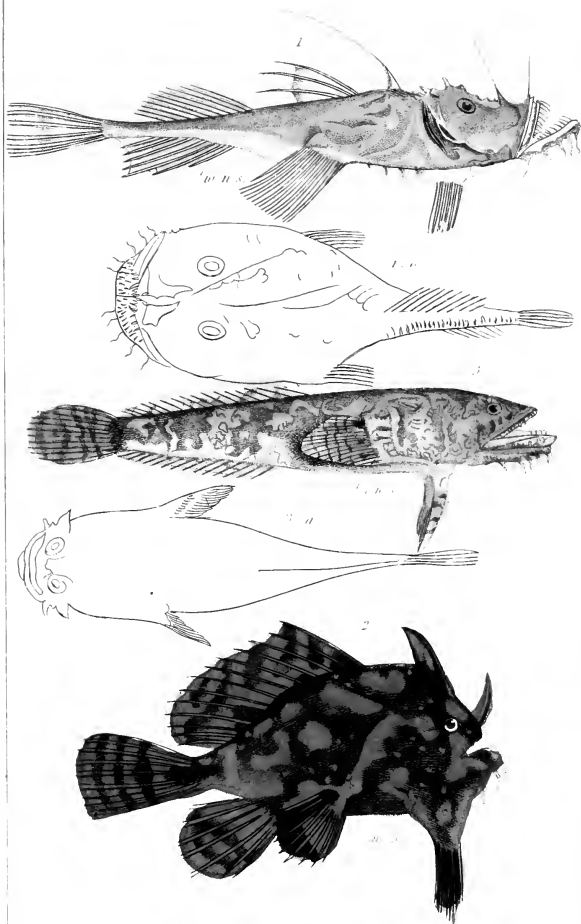
3 *Zoarces blennoides*



1. *Gobius capto, tin* (The great goby or Sea budge) 2. *Gobioides Broussoneti* The great Gobioides of Broussonet 3. *Periophthalmus Freyemueti*



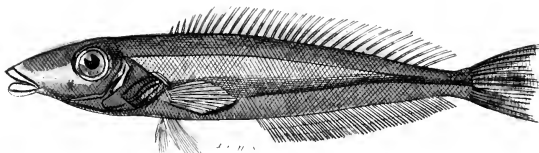
1. *Eleotris dermitatare*, *Un.* / The Sleeper 2. *Callionymus fasciatus*, *The fasciated Callionymus*
3. *Chirus decagrammus*, *Fall.* / The Ten-Striped Chirus



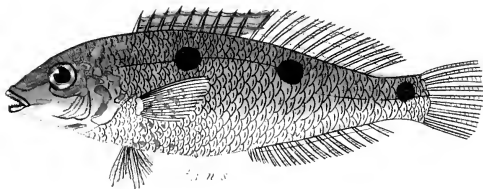
1 *Lophius piscatorius* 2 *Antennarius mesocephalus*

3 *Batrachus surmuletus*

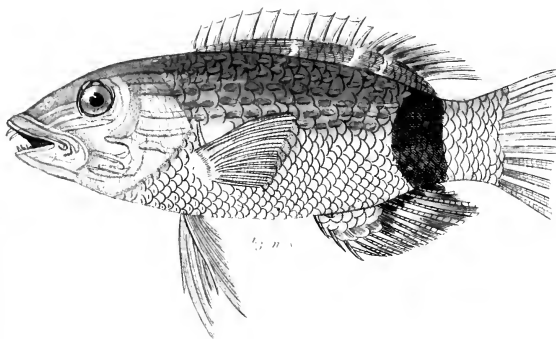
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2

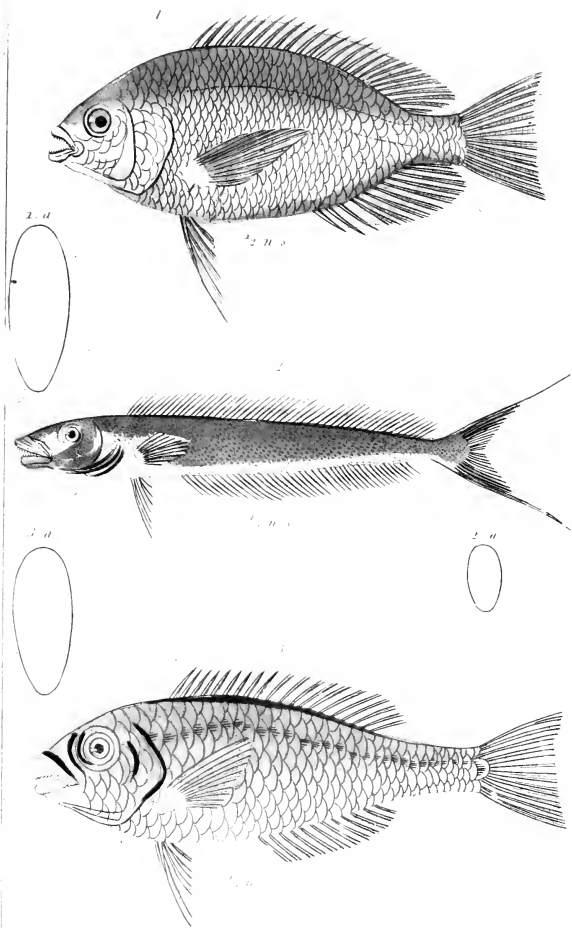


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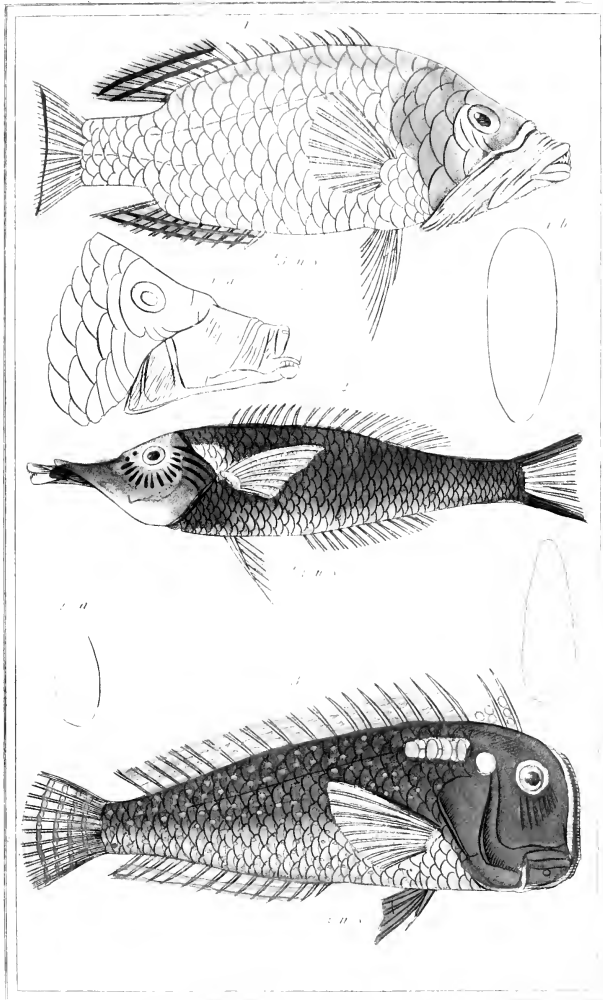
1. *Labrus vittatus* Quoy and Gaim. 2. *Julis trimaculata* Quoy and Gaim.

3. *Crenulabrus chabrichu* Less.



1 *Chromis rubricauda* (Cuv.) 2 *Malacanthus threatus* (L.)

3 *Scarus coelestis* (Alb.) (L.)



1 *Epibulus insculptus* Pall. 2 *Gomphosus viridis* Lin.

3 *Anacanthus cymatostomus* Lin.



23 N. S.



3. a

3. b



1

N. S.

2. b

1. a

2

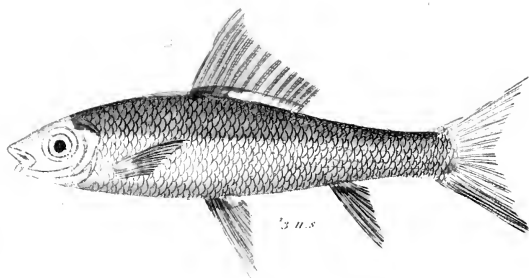
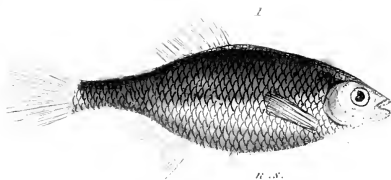
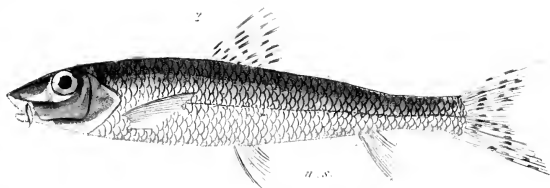


1/2 N. S.

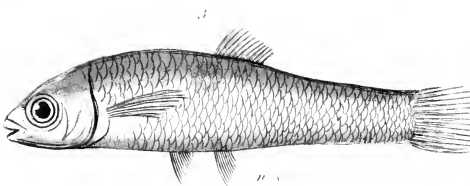
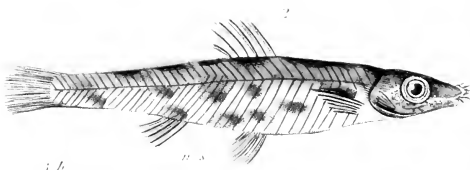
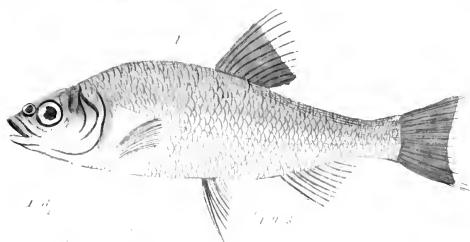
1. *Fis. alba, tuberculata* P. 1. 2. *The pipe Fish also called Flute Mouth* 2. *Centurus* 3. *Lepus*

4. *The Sea Snipe* 5. *Antipod. sile. scutatus* 6. *The Shielded Sea Snipe*



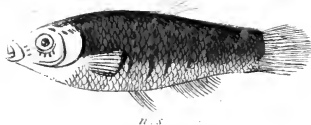
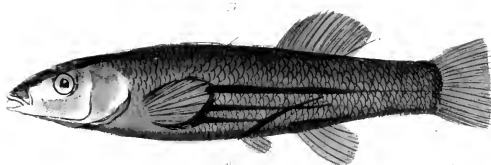
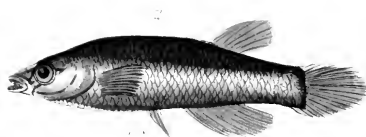


1. *Cyprinus amarus*. The Bitterling. 2. *Gobio vulgaris*. The common Sea Gudgeon.
3. *Labeo niloticus* Geoff. The Mullet of the Nile.

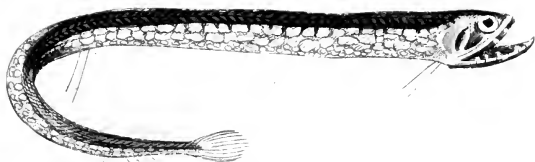


1 *Lenciscus albus* Blach The Albu commonly called the White Perch 2 *Cobitis barbatula* Lin The common Barbel Leach 3 *Plecoglossus altivelis* Val The Common Barbel





- 1 *Lebias fasciata* Val. The *fasciated Lebias*. 2 *Fundulus brasiliensis* Val. The *Fundulus*. 3 *Cyprinodon flexuosus* Val. Anatomical details of the *Fundulus fasciatus* Val. The *Fasciated*. 4 5 Portion of the *Lebias rhomboidalis* Val. The *Rhomboid*.



1. Fox, Inc.

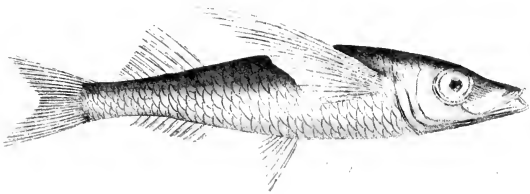
2. *Microstomus* (The Bull's Head)

3. *Microstomus* (The Bull's Head)

4. *Microstomus* (The Bull's Head)

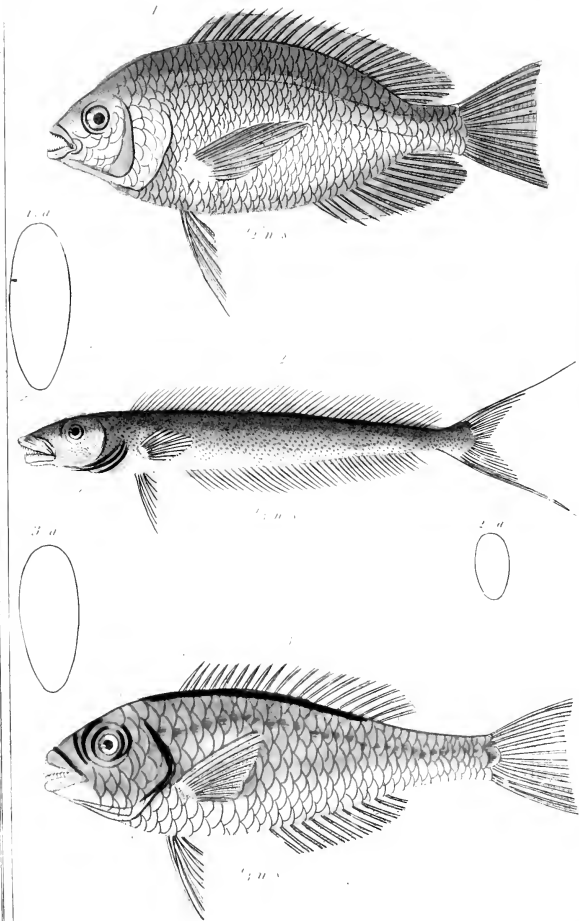


1



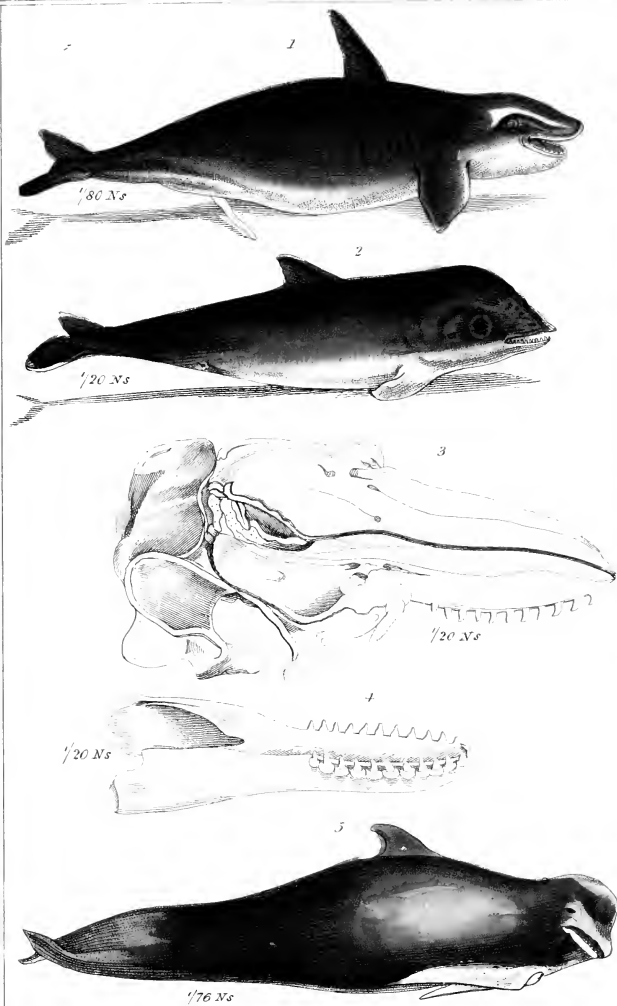
$D = 2d_{\text{max}} = 10$ (with $d_{\text{max}} = 5$) and $\alpha = 0.5$ (with $\beta = 1$).

(3) For $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, $\alpha \neq 0$, let \mathcal{F}_α denote the α -modified Fano variety \mathcal{F}_α .

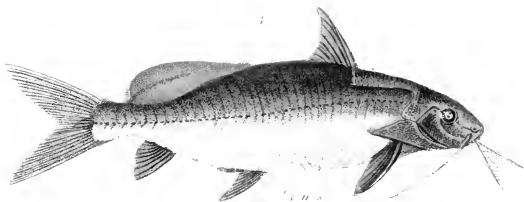
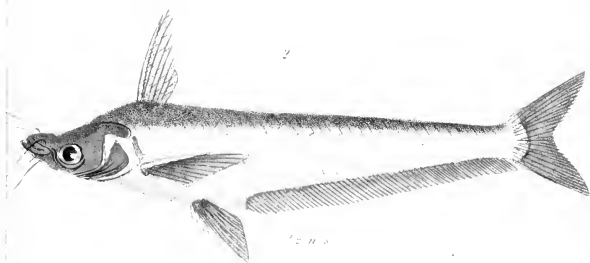
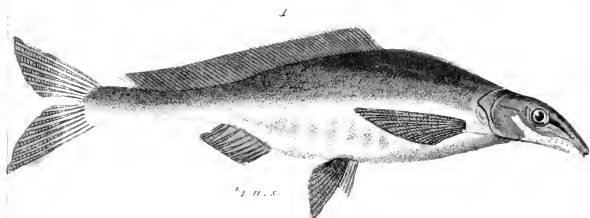


1. *Chromis rubrolineata* Cav. 2. *Malacanthus fuscatus* Lin.
3. *Scarus creticus* Alcock inv.

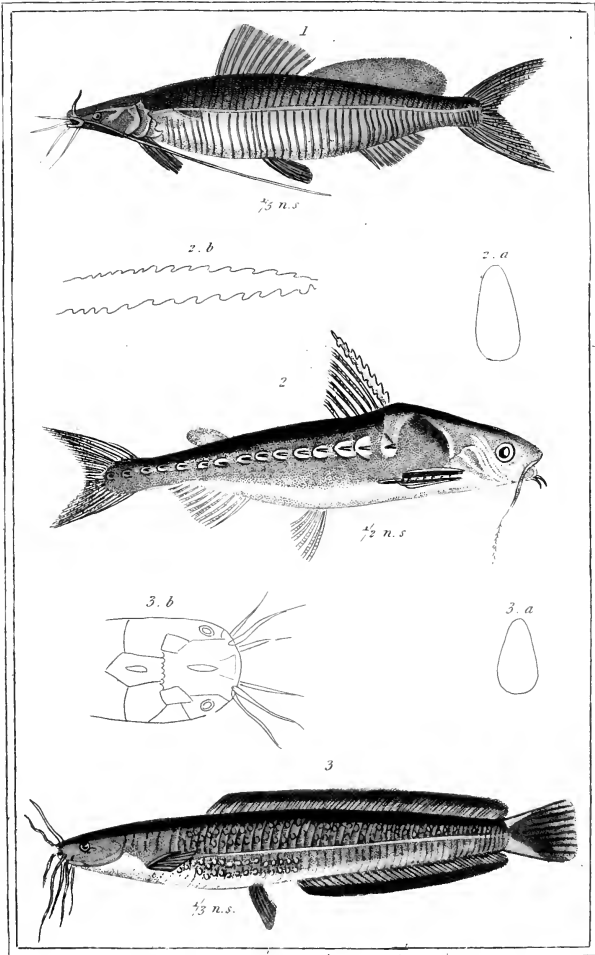




1. *Delphinus erea*. Lacep. *The Grampus* 2. *Delphinus capensis*. Duss. *The Cape Porpoise* 3. *The Brain & upper jaw of the Delphinus erea*. 4. *The lower jaw of the Delphinus erea*. 5. *Delphinus globiceps*. Guv. *The round headed Grampus*

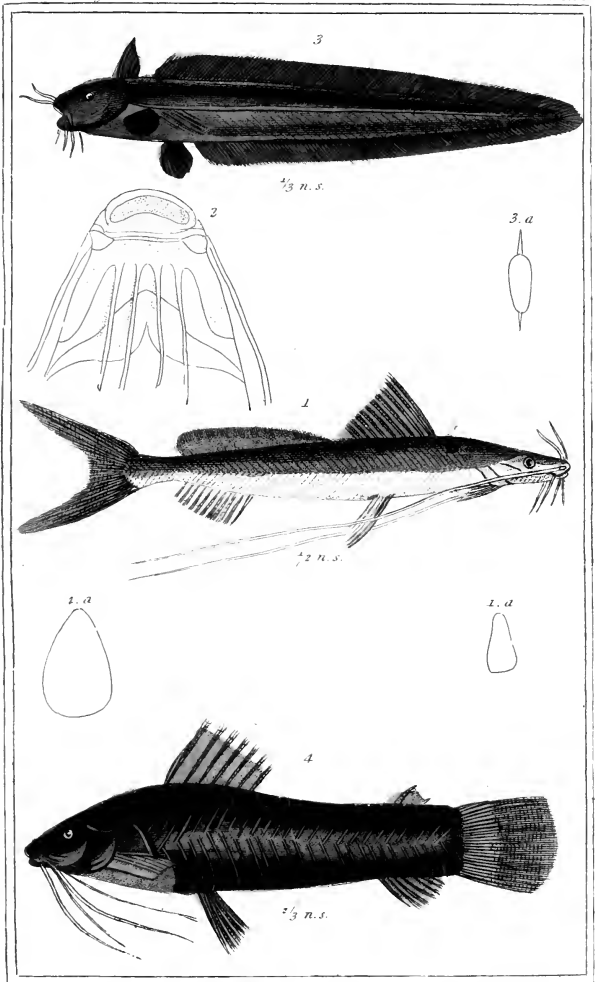


1 *Mornyrus oxyrinchus*, Geoff. Cuv. The True *Mornyrus oxyrinchus* of the Ancient Egyptians
 2 *Schilbe mystus*, Geoff. The *Schilbe* of the Nile 3 *Synodontis schreineri*, Geoff. The *Thal* of Egypt



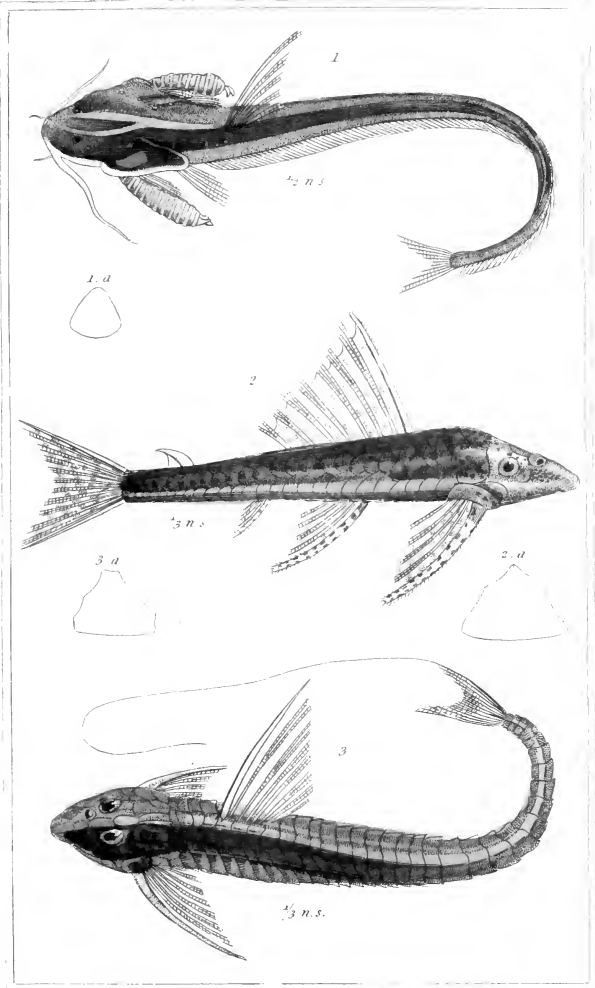
1. Bayard fitile. Cuv. & Val. 2. Doras dorsalis. Cuv. & Val.

3. Heterobranchus punctatus. Cuv. & Val.



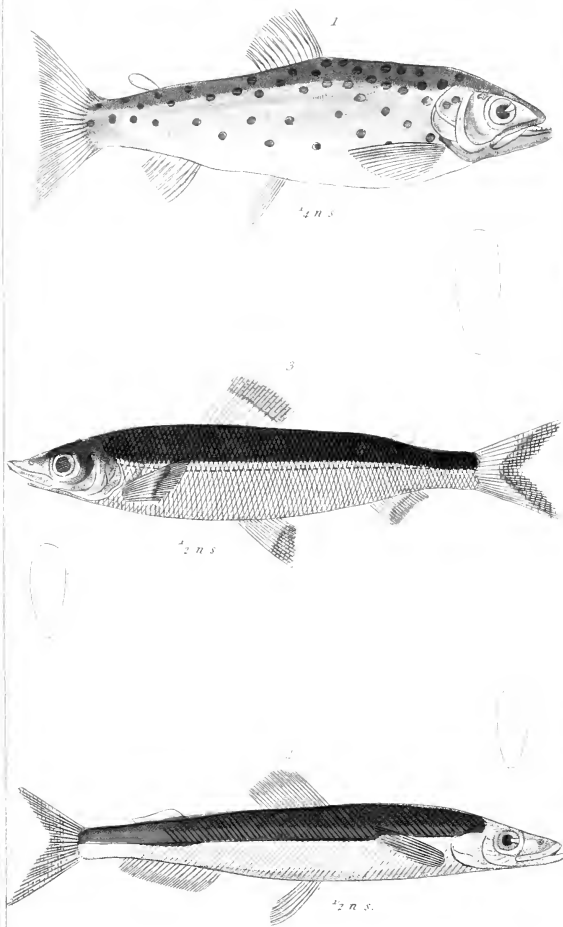
1. *Porcus bayad*, Geoff. & Cav. 2. Mouth of the *Pimelodus Blochii*, Cav. & Val.
3. *Plotosus albilabris* Cav. & Val. 4. *Callichthys longifilis*, Cav. & Val.



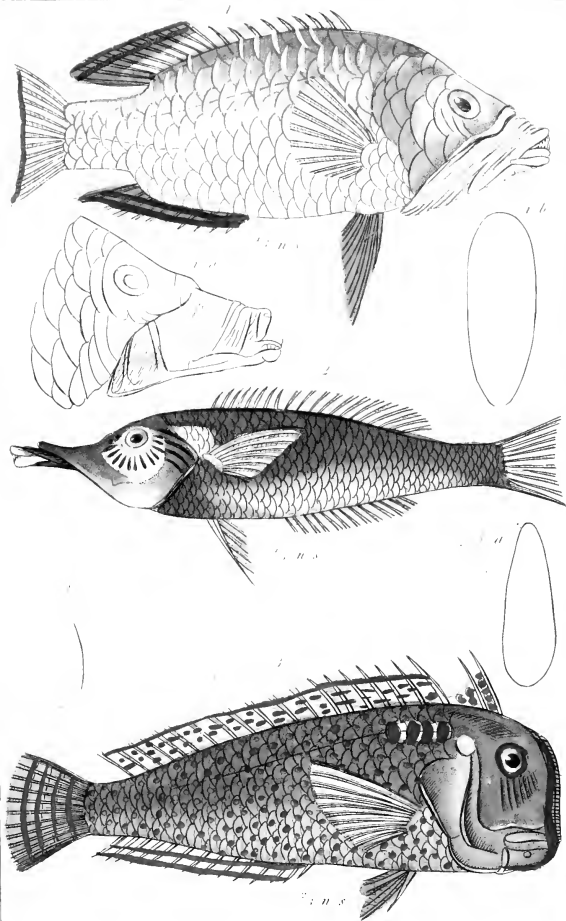


1. *Aspredon octocirrus* (Lacép.) 2. *Hypostomus plecostomus* (Lacép.)

3. *Loricaria cataphractus* Lin. (Lacép.)

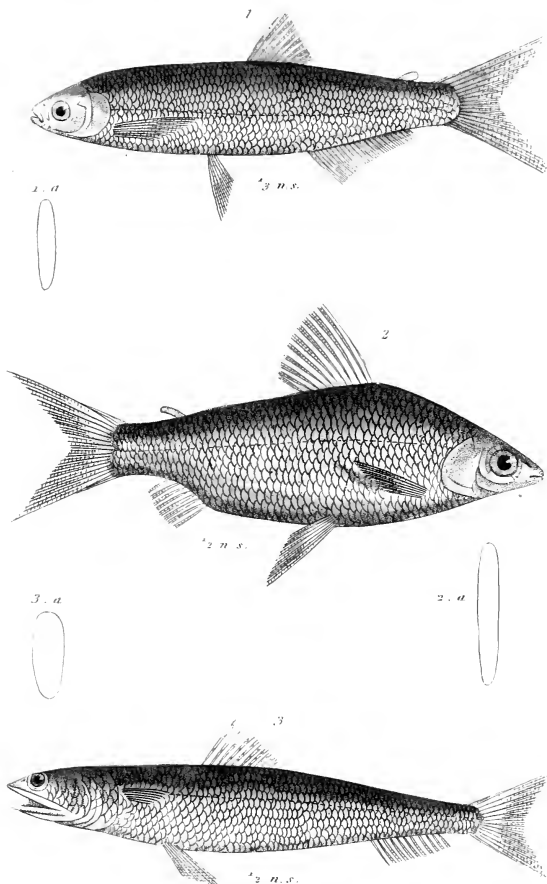


1. *Salmo fario* L. (uv. / The Common Trout) 2. *Mallotus groenlandicus* Bl. (uv. / The Capelan)
3. *Coregonus oxyrinchus* L. (uv. / The Laverett)



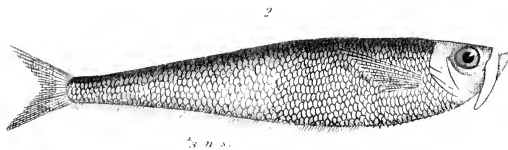
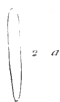
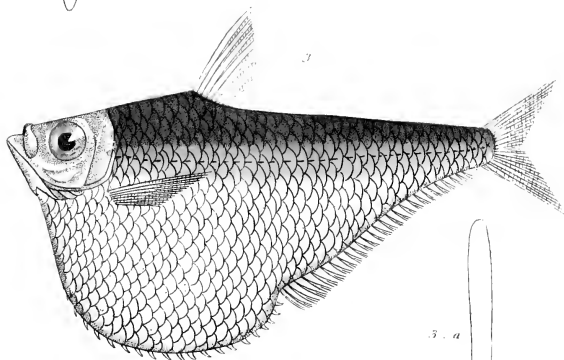
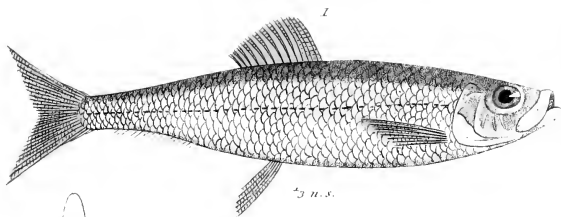
1. *Epibulus insidiator* Pall. 2. *Gomphosus viridis* Lin.

3. *Xiarchthys cyanurostictus* Cuv.

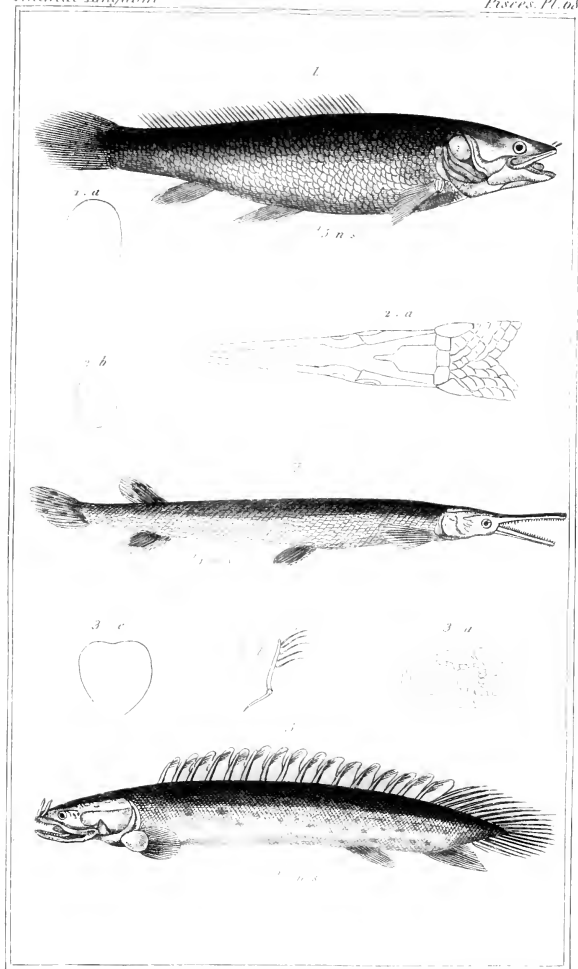


1 *Mylete's Hasselquisti*. Guv. (Sometimes called the Salmon of the Nile) 2 *Curimata* Gilbert. (Guy & Guy)

3. *Saurus mediterraneus*. Guv. (The Mediterranean Saurus)



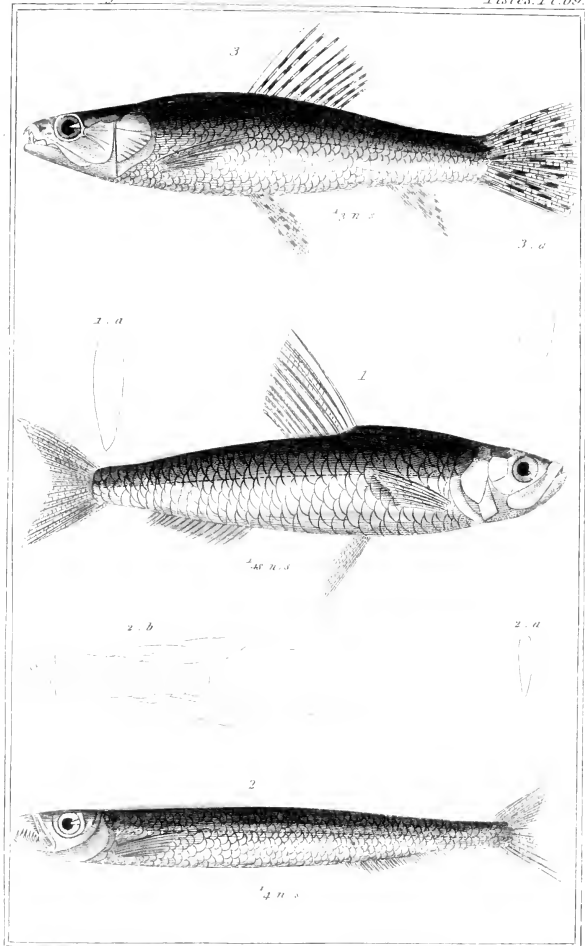
1. *Clupea harengus*. Lin. (The Common Herring) 2. *Gnathohobus micronatus*. Lac.
3. *Pristigaster Americanus*. (W. The American Pristigaster)



1. *Amia calva* Lin. The Antie. 2. *Lepisosteus osseus* L. The Lepisosteus.

3. *Polypterus buchii* Geoff. The Buchii.

Drawn by Richardson. Col. Bailey.



1 *Megalops cyprinoides* Bl. The great Megalope. 2 *Chlorocentrus dentatus* Schn. The many tooth Chlorocentrus. 3 *Erithronus malabaricus* Bl. The Erithron of Malabar.

London & Henderson. 2 Old Bailey.

1



$\frac{1}{2}$ n. s.

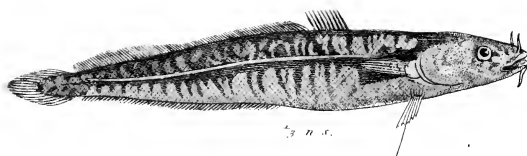
1. d



2. d

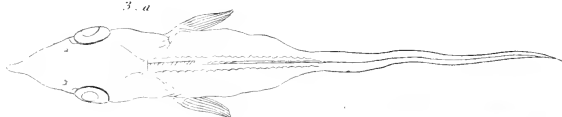


2

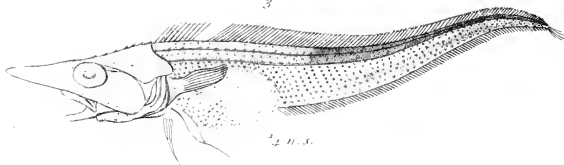


$\frac{1}{3}$ n. s.

3. d



3



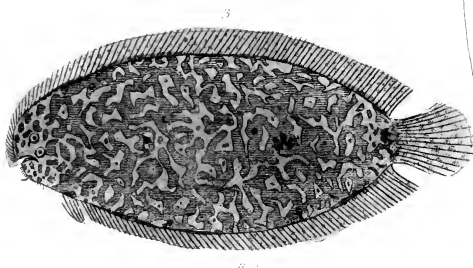
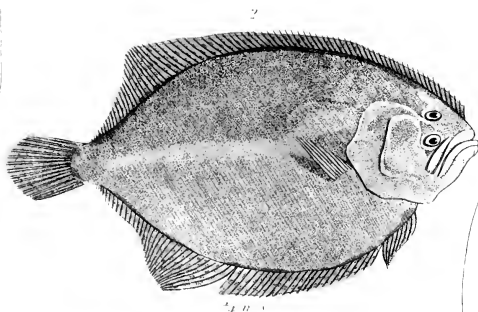
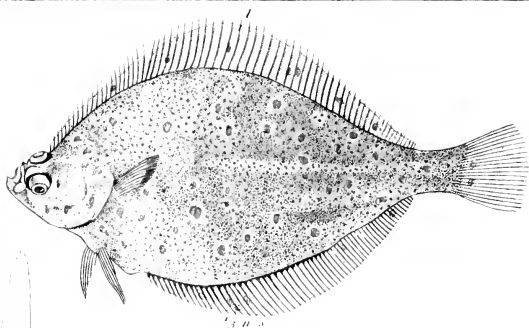
$\frac{1}{4}$ n. s.

1 *Gadus merlangus* L. The Whiting. 2 *Lota vulgaris*. The common Ling.

3 *Lepidoleprus caelorhynchus* Risso.

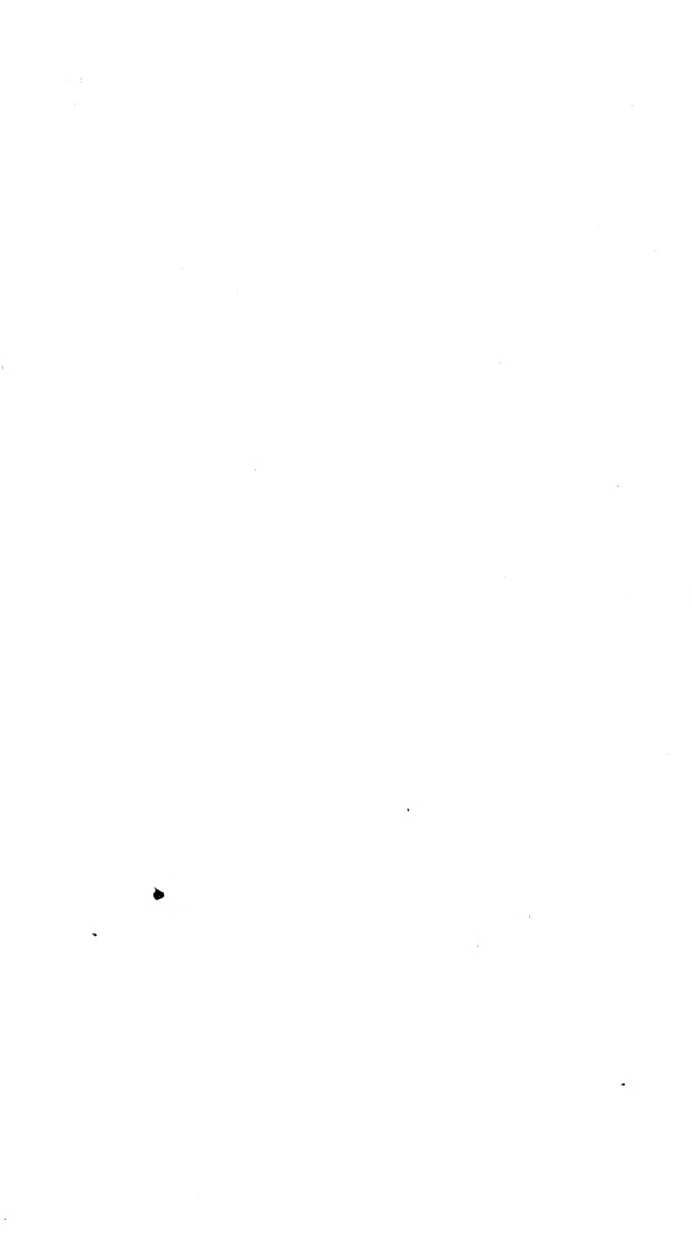
London, G. Henderson 2 Old Bailey

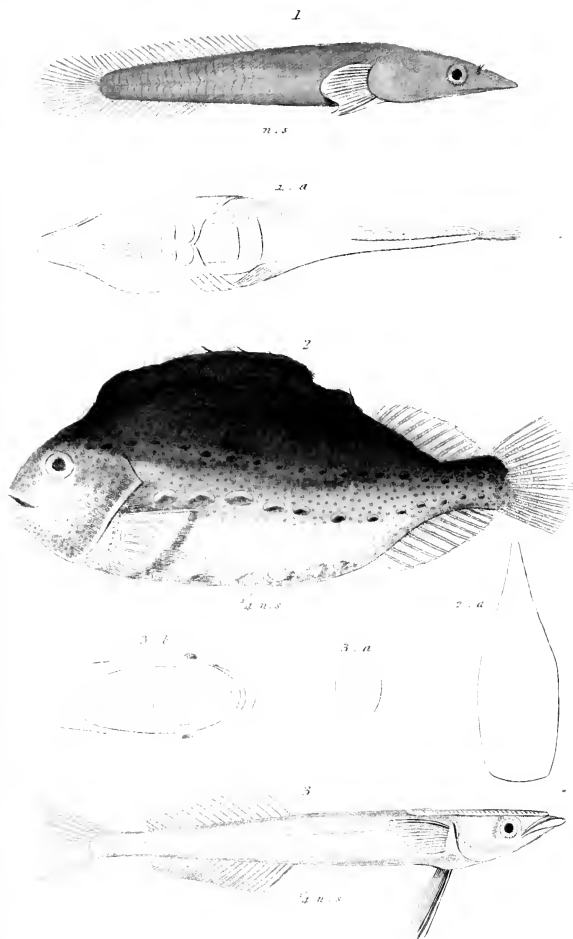




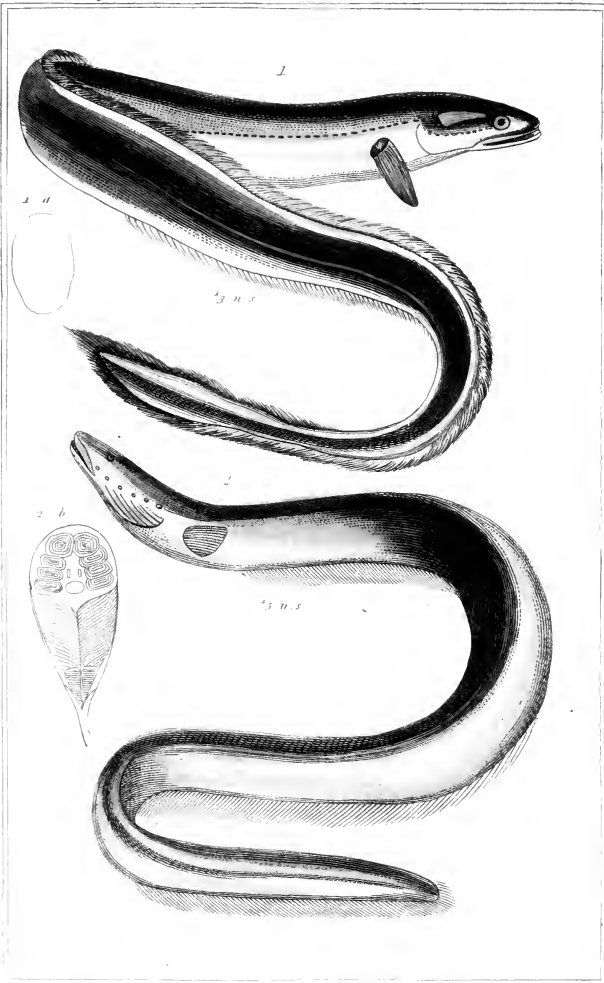
1. *Platessa borealis* 2. *Platessa maxima* 3. *Achimenes mottled*

4. *Achimenes mottled* 5. *Achimenes mottled*





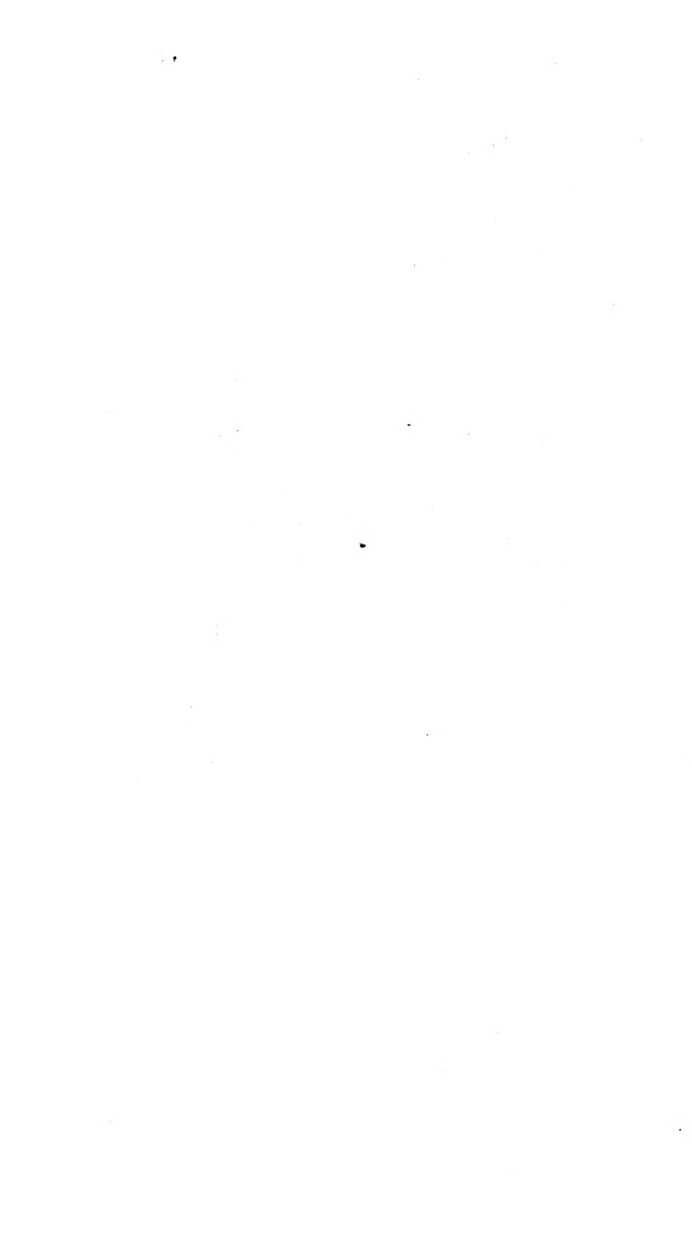
1. *Lepidogaster goni*, Lac. 2. *Cyclopterus lumpus*, L. ('The Lump Linker')
3. *Echeneis remora*, L. ('The Remora')

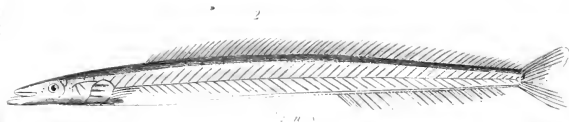
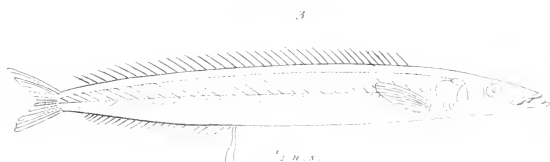
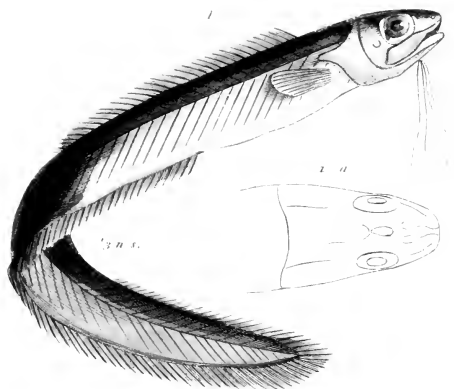


1 *Muræna anguilla* Lin. The Common Eel

2 *Gymnotus electricus* L. The Gymnotus also called the Electrical Eel

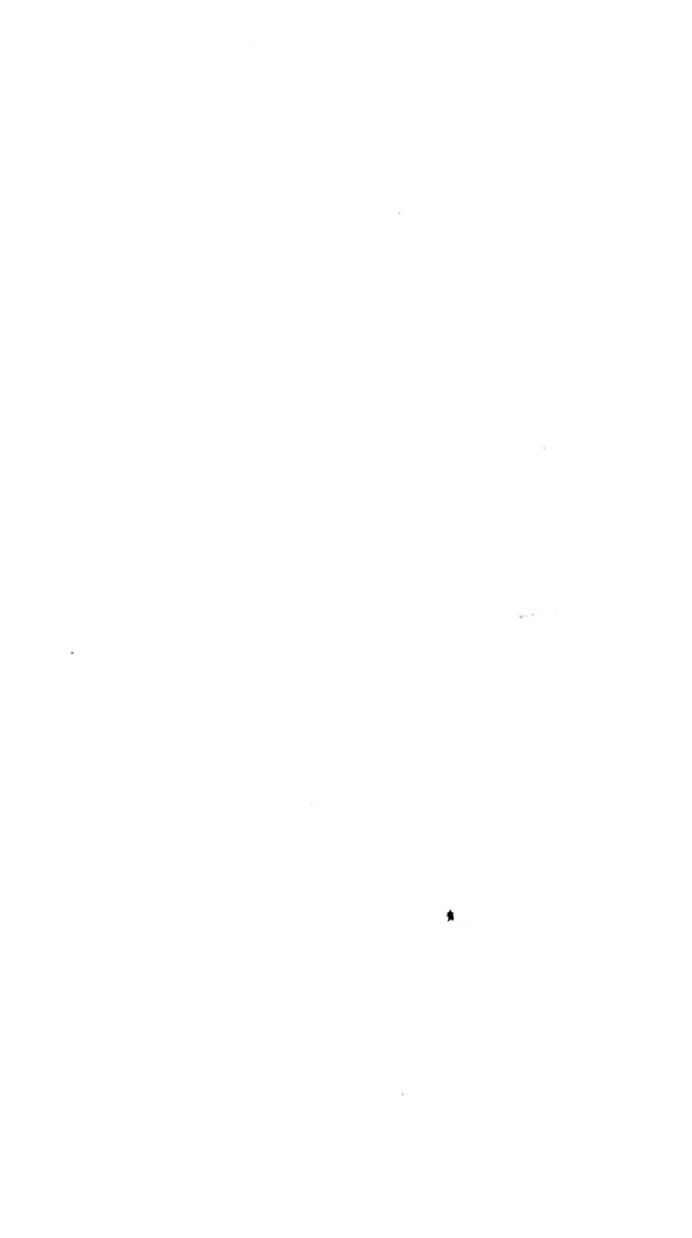
London & Hindersen, 2 Old Bailey



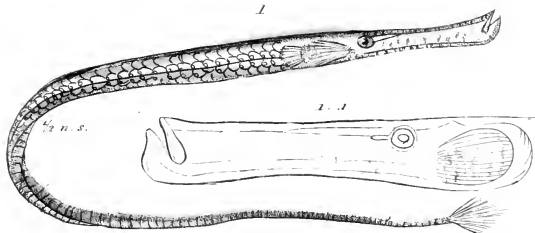


1 *Ophiodon elongatum* Bl. The American Dentelle. 2 *Ammodytes americanus* Bl. The Lancet.
3 *Ammodytes americanus* Penn. The Equille.

London & Rudolphsen. 2. Ch. Bailey



1

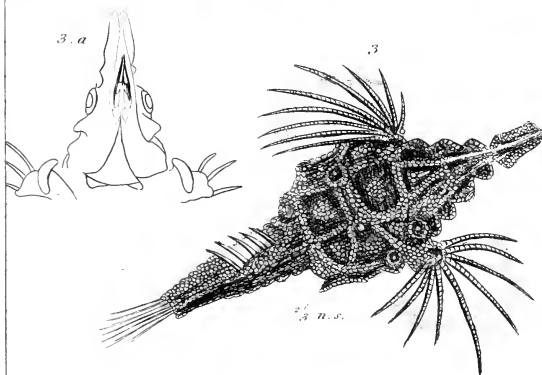


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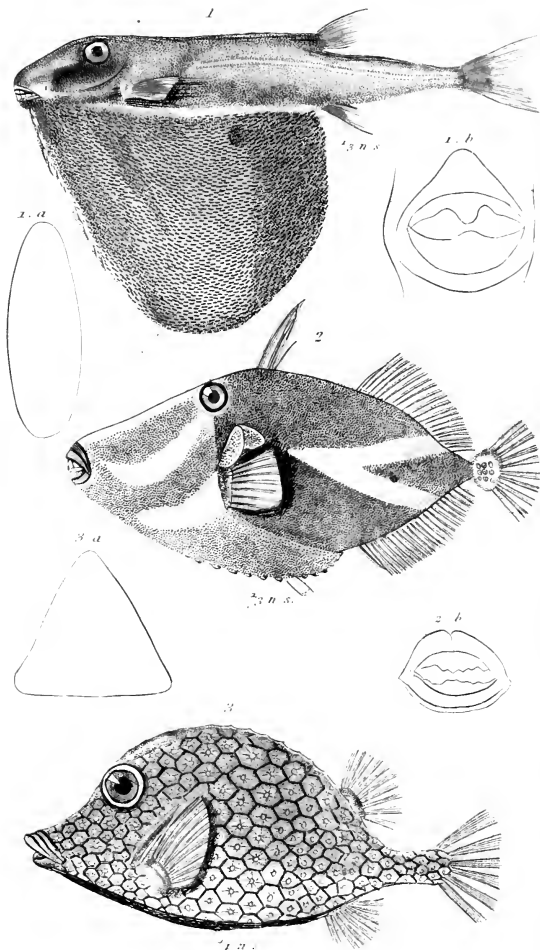


3. a

3

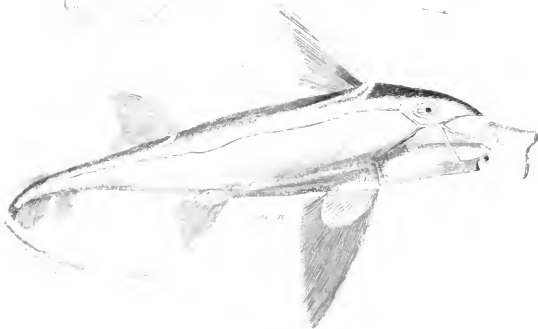
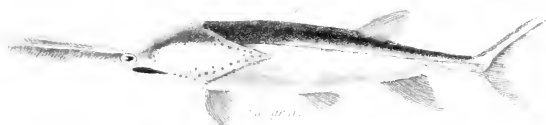
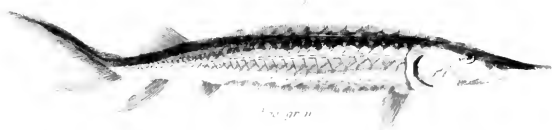


1. *Singuathus viridis*. Risso. / The green Sea eel / 2. *Hippocampus brevirostris* tiv. The short snouted Sea Horse / 3. *Pegasus draco*. L.



1. *Triodon burrowsi* Reinw. 2. *Balistes rectangulus* Sch.

3. *Ostracion triquetrum* Bl.

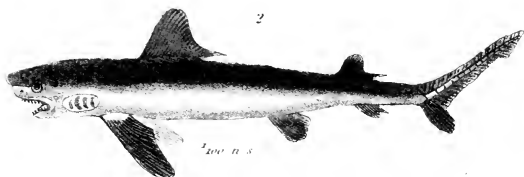


1. *Aspion* 2. *Spatularia* 3. *Callorhynchus* 4. *Callorhynchus*

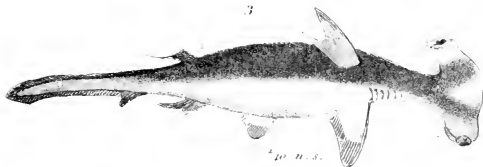
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2



3



4



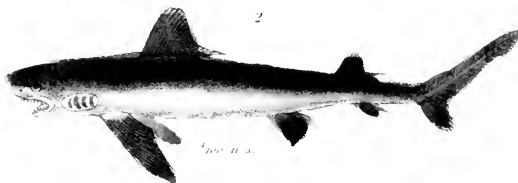
1 *Scyllium malaisianum* Lessen 2 *Squalus carcharias* Lin The White Shark 3 *Sphyrna malleus* Val 4 *Pristis antiquorum* Lath The Common Saw Fish



1



2



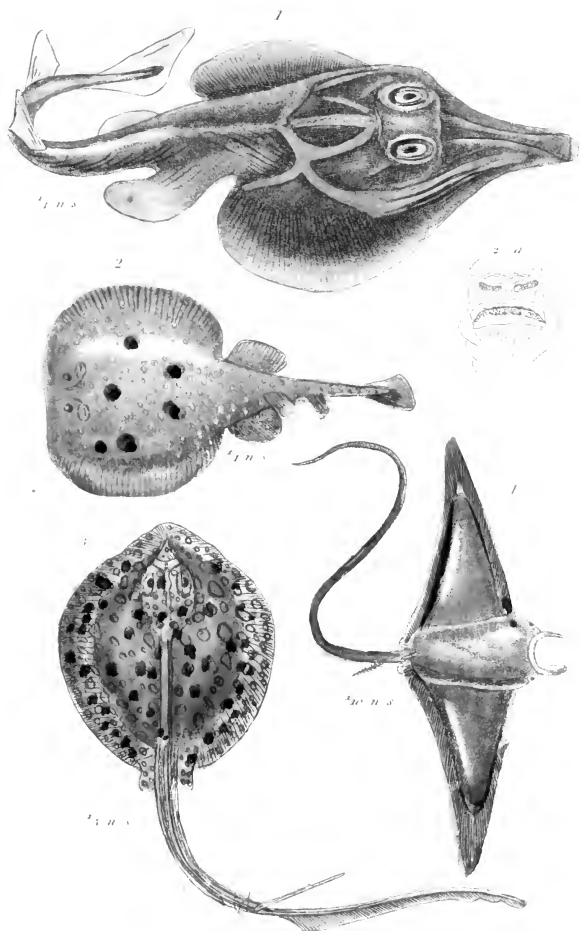
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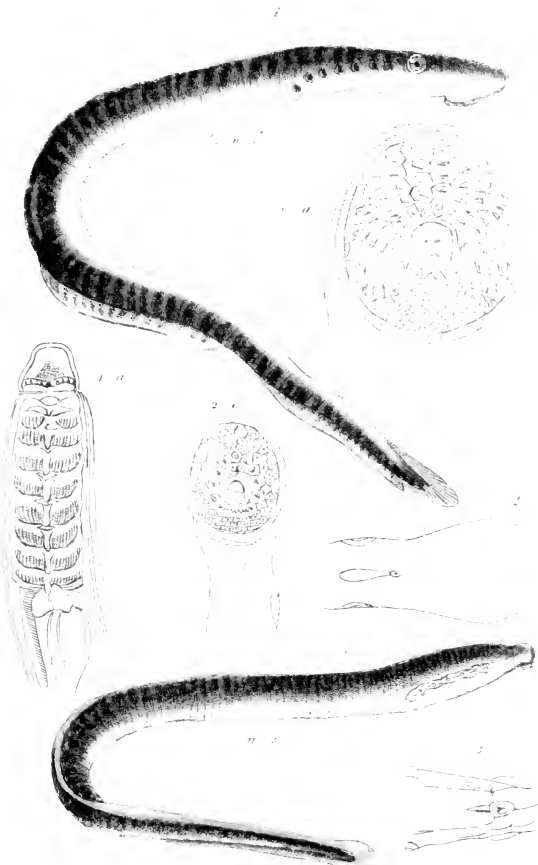
4



1 *Scyllium madagascariense* Lessen 2 *Squalus canchurus* Lin The White Shark 3 *Xyprion malleus* Val. 4 *Pristis antiquorum* Latr The Common Saw Fish



1 *Rhinobatus levis*. The smooth *Rhinobatus*. 2 *Torpedo markii* Esq. The collated *Torpedo*.
3 *Trygon Halodonta* Esq. 4 *Cephaloptera guernei* Esq.



1. *Petromyzon marinus*. — European Lamprey. 2. *Ammocoetes*. — Larva of the *Petromyzon fluviatilis*. 3. *The River Lamprey*. — *Anurocybus brevicaudus*. 4. *The Red Preh*. — *Anurocybus*. Anatomical details of the *Anurocybus*. — *The Red Preh*.



PRIORITY OF
2. P. 1

